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U.S. SDI PLANS ENDANGER W. EUROPEAN ALLIES

LD111828 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 11 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev:

Addressing participants in the West German military-scientific society "Wehrkunde", U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said that the United States will not abandon its programme of (?"star wars" and that the) U.S. ABM system with space-based elements will allegedly be capable of ensuring protection not only of the United States, but also of Europe. Publicizing in every way the United States notorious "strategic defence initiative" the Pentagon tries to convince Western Europeans that the implementation of the programme of "star wars" does not mean that the United States is going to "hide in fortress called America". Moreover, U.S. officials declare now that the ABM system will also be opposing Soviet medium-range missiles that are targetted not on the USA, but on Europe.

Making futile attempts to dispel quite justifiable concern of their West European allies about the threat presented to them by the U.S. plans of the militarisation of outer space, the strategists from the Pentagon depart ever more from realistic positions, contradict logic, lose all sense of proportion, make most fantastic promises with surprising ease. They have one purpose, to harness other NATO countries by any means to their "space chariot", to make NATO countries accomplices in their new step dangerous for peace.

But the U.S. promises are clearly aimed at those who are ignorant or have no wish to ponder on the reality of Washington's promises. The statements of U.S. officials hold no water from the military-technical viewpoint and as far as logic and common sense are concerned.

For one thing, the United States suggests the creation of a "three-tier" ABM system for the protection of its territory (defence on the stretch of missiles' acceleration, on the stretch of their flight before they enter the atmosphere, at the final section of the flight in the atmosphere). It is believed that even such an intricate system is incapable of ensuring a 100-per cent interception of missiles that have the flight time of 15 to 20 minutes to the USA. The flight time to targets in Europe for medium-range missiles is only 8-10 minutes. The likelihood of interception will be very slight with such a short flight time. This means that trying to "hide" behind three fences, Washington in advance leaves Western Europe to a semblance of defence.

Second, while talking about ABM protection against Soviet missiles and making calculations of the effectivity of such "defence", the advocates of "star wars" in the Pentagon on purpose overlook one of the characteristic features of the development of military equipment and armaments, that whenever one side develops new weapons, the other side is compelled to develop weapons to counteract them. The Soviet Union, certainly, will not remain idle and will not await indifferently the conclusion of the deployment of the ABM system by the United States. The Soviet Union will take every possible reply measure, specifically, will be compelled to create weapon systems counteracting ABM. As a result, the anti-missile "umbrella" will be one with "holes" in it.

Third, everybody knows numerous facts of "erroneous" functioning of the present ABM system of the North American Continent, as a result of which the danger of accidental outbreak of nuclear war was created, Western Europeans are promised an "umbrella" in space over their countries.

In view of an extremely short flight time of medium-range missiles the system "protecting" Western Europe would have to react very quickly to any threat, and the time for making decisions for its activation would be extremely limited. Hence, the risk of a chance of outbreak of nuclear war would considerably enhance with the creation of such a system. Moreover, this system in itself would be extremely complicated, hence, would have a great likelihood of error. There is a legend that "geese once saved Rome".

In the nuclear age, if the spread of armaments up to space is recklessly continued, some geese might lead to the destruction of Europe and the whole world.

Fourth, while deploying U.S. first-strike medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe, the weapons that doom Western Europe to the role of the Pentagon's nuclear hostage, the Pentagon dreams of creating a space battlefield over West European territory. Can "space missiles" hit West European land "by mistake"? Those who are not averse to supporting Washington's programmes of "star wars" should ponder this.

However, sober-minded politicans, military experts in Western Europe and in the USA are well aware of the dangers connected with these programmes. They stress that the United States' space plans lead to a new spiral of the arms race, not only in space but also on earth, to the lessening of strategic stability, to the enhancement of the threat of nuclear war. The only alternative to this dangerous road is the working out of effective agreements aimed at the prevention of the arms race in space and its termination on earth, at limiting and reducing nuclear arms.

WEINBERGER 'DISTORTS' FACTS ON U.S., SOVIET ARMS

PM081025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "When Figures Are Juggled"]

[Text] Washington, 6 Feb -- In connection with the discussion in the U.S. Congress of the draft military budget for fiscal 1986, which totals $322.2 billion, Defense Secretary Weinberger and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Vessey have delivered speeches here. It is noteworthy that their speeches once again contained distorted facts about the correlation of the U.S. and the Soviet arsenals. The aim of this unseemly juggling with facts is clear: To achieve an increase in U.S. military spending and to continue escalating the arms race.

According to the press, Weinberger very zealously exploited for propaganda purposes in his speech the fraudulent theory that should Congress even slightly cut the size of the new military budget, or should support be withheld for programs such as the production of MX missiles or the development of a large-scale antimissile defense system including space-based elements, the United States would be unable to conduct the upcoming talks with the Soviet Union successfully. According to the U.S. press, Gen Vessey's speech also contained juggled figures and facts.

Weinberger and Vessey do not pay much attention to logic. A senator has remarked that they harp on the Soviet threat and the need for arms upgrading, claiming on the one hand that it is necessary to be able to conduct talks with the USSR while declaring on the other hand that they have no intention of giving up all those arms under any circumstances. As Senator Levin has noted, the result is a vicious circle.

U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY, EXPENSE QUESTIONED

LD102238 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Feb 85

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] The draft of the new U.S. budget for the 1986 fiscal year, beginning 1 October, has been submitted to the U.S. Congress. The amount planned for military purposes is $322.2 billion. It is indicative that the most significant expenditure is envisaged precisely for those weapons which are to be the subject of limitation and reduction at the talks in Geneva. Expenditure on a large-scale antimissile defense system, with space-based elements, is to be increased to $3.7 billion.

This expenditure is being discussed in the Senate budget committee. Unexpectedly, David Stockman's statement in the committee was a real sensation. It is worth quoting: I will obviously get into trouble for speaking out, but all the same, I will say it, because it is time to talk about this. What did Stockman say? He openly acknowledged that there is no particular need for the allocations requested by the President to be apportioned to the Pentagon. The White House had been planning the volume of the military budget not proceeding from the interests of U.S. national security, but rather by being led by the nose by the greedy military-industrial complex. This was not stated by just anyone, but by the director of the Office of Management and Budget, the leader of the very same department which is concerned with the preparation and justification of the draft budgets and supposed to monitor their implementation.

What prompted Stockman to make this open admission? An understanding of the danger and dramatic nature of the arms race, or a bid for sensation for the sake of his career? Stockman's statement was greeted not only with surprise but also applause on the part of those U.S. congressmen who realize that an antimissile defense system with space-based elements is further militarization and aggression.

Washington is now consulting with its allies about the creation of this defense system and the Soviet-U.S. talks. To this end, Defense Secretary Weinberger set off on Friday for Bonn and London. And to this end, President Reagan had talks in the White House with Roland Dumas, French minister of external relations. The U.S. Administration is aiming to secure the support of its allies in the militarization of space. This support has already been received from French President Francois Mitterrand. He is proposing to the countries of Western Europe that they, following the United States, should create a space station for military purposes.

Do they ponder in Washington or Paris what such plans could lead to? Do they realize the consequences of such a nuclear strategy, arms race, or militarization of space? It would seem that we should on no account imagine that they do ponder this. They do not understand. And if they understand, then such a policy is doubly irresponsible and pernicious. To pursue it means to forget World War II, the tens of millions of people who perished in the fight against fascism and the atomic bombs which exploded above Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and to consign to oblivion the decisions made by the three Allied States -- the Soviet Union, the United States, and Great Britain -- at the Yalta conference, the 40th anniversary of which has just been marked. Today, that historic choice which the participants of the Crimean meeting made is just as topical as it was 40 years ago.

Those very same, fundamental problems were resolved in Helsinki; they are now being discussed in Stockholm and will be the main subject at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva.

To draw daggers or to cooperate? To live in terror or have confidence? To take things toward a new war or search for a way toward peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems? There is only one choice.

U.S. ARMS BUDGET JEOPARDIZES GENEVA TALKS

PM111328 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Genaddiy Deynichenko "Journalist's Remarks": "Preparing for Geneva"]

[Text] What must be done to ensure that life on earth is calm and peaceful and that the threat of nuclear catastrophe is removed from mankind? In their search for an answer to this central question people are looking toward Geneva, where Soviet-U.S. talks on a range of mutually related problems of nuclear and space armaments begin in just over a month's time. Because it is clear that the atmosphere of international relations will be relaxed and millions of people on all continents will regain confidence in the future if we succeed in putting a firm brake on the nuclear arms race.

Our country is conscious of its responsibility to the peoples and the future and we are ready to hold serious and purposeful talks, upholding strictly and honestly every aspect of the accord on the subject matter and aims of the talks. Preventing an arms race in space and stopping it on earth are the urgent requirement of our time.

With what kind of attitude will the U.S. delegation come to Geneva? Washington assures the world of its commitment to "seeking reasonable agreements." These assurances, unfortunately, are contradicted by its practical deeds. Last week the U.S. Administration presented to Congress the draft budget for fiscal 1986, which asks for unprecedented appropriations of over $332 billion for military purposes! A further buildup of strategic nuclear armaments, Pershings, and cruise missiles is envisaged. A threefold increase in expenditure on the "star wars" program is planned.

U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger does not talk about seeking sensible agreements but about a "firm commitment to the necessary modernization of the nuclear forces and continuing work on creating antisatellite devices, and an initiative in the strategic defense sphere" (which is what space militarization plans are called in Washington). All this, the U.S. defense secretary asserts, is "essential to the success of the upcoming talks."

No, and once again no, Mr Weinberger! Thinking must proceed in a different direction -- along the lines of how to create an atmosphere favorable to talks. Accelerating military programs which place the 21st century in jeopardy, however, can have nothing but a detrimental effect on the outcome of the upcoming dialogue. The Soviet-U.S. document defining the subject matter and aims of the Geneva talks clearly says that in the end these talks, like the sides' efforts in the arms limitation and reduction sphere in general, should lead to complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere. The Soviet Union is ready to work in this direction. The peoples expect the same approach from Washington too.

RESULTS OF VIENNA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE VIEWED

LD111027 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 11 TASS -- "The Vienna dialogue was business-like and frank, although rather acute on some points," Oleg Kharkhardin comments in PRAVDA today on the results of the Vienna conference-dialogue on problems of disarmament and detente, attended by 72 countries.

"It graphically revealed the enhanced countries -- in a collective discussion, based on an objective analysis, of the present state and prospects of the peace-loving forces' campaign for disarmament, international security and peace."

"The absence of positive approach to the forthcoming Soviet-American talks on the prevention of the arms race in outer space, on strategic armaments and on nuclear medium-range systems as a whole on the part of senior officials in the U.S. Administration gives rise to the greatest concern for the peace-loving public, above all in the United States and Western Europe. The dialogue's participants came out in favour of total elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere."

"Special attention was given during the debate to the U.S. plans for creating the so-called large-scale anti-missile defence system," the writer stresses. "A statement by R. Feschi (Italy) of the Parma Nuclear Physics Institute indicated that 'underlying this initiative is the U.S. aspiration to gain miltiary superiority and the desire to make the Soviet Union spend money on armaments, rather than on economic development'."

Professor K. Grabb, a prominent Democratic Party figure from Iowa, USA, directly stated that space weapons are no road to peace, they are a road to nuclear winter.

"In their final communique, the participants in the Vienna dialogue unanimously stressed the urgent need for pressing for the termination of the development of space weapons, halt to the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and withdrawal of the missiles already fielded," the article says. The success of the forthcoming Soviet-American talks, the document says, largely depends on the solution of these issues as well."

Great attention was given during the debate to the demands for the earliest and total prohibition of chemical weapons," says the article. "Prominent trade unionist from West Germany Julius Lehlbach said that the United States hinders the Soviet Union's efforts to achieve a total ban on 'silent death' weapons. He favoured the establishment in Europe of chemical weapon-free zones, and recalled that the USSR already expressed its desire to guarantee the existence of such a zone. The participants were greatly impressed by a statement by Doctor Nguyen Thi Ngoc, a deputy of Vietnam's National Assembly, who cited facts about ecological changes due to the use of chemical weapons by Americans in Vietnam, about long-term genetic consequences of their use on people."

"A commission which considered economic aspects of the arms race was presented with facts that can be described as an indictment against the capitalist system, against imperialist plunder and exploitation of the peoples of newly independent countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America," the writer points out. "At a time when trillions of dollars are spent on large-scale military programmes, about two billion people with no access to fresh drinking water suffer from infectious diseases, 1.5 billion people are denied any medical assistance, one billion people live in dire poverty, 800 billion adults are illiterate, and 200 million children cannot attend school, and 600 million people are out of work."

"The conferees heard with profound emotion," the writer observes, "speeches by representatives of both socialist and capitalist countries, which raised the subject of the victory over fascism, achieved forty years ago, as of great importance for the living and succeeding generations. Paying tribute to the Soviet Union's decisive role in achieving this victory, many Western representatives came out in favour of developing friendly, mutually beneficial relations with the USSR.

WEST TRIES TO 'SABOTAGE' PEACEFUL SPACE USE

LD111642 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 11 TASS -- More than 350 persons have been rescued, according to the latest data, due to the international experimental outer space search and rescue system "Cospas" -- "Sarsat", a TASS correspondent was told by Yuriy Atserov, chairman of the Soviet Morsvyazsputnik organization. Along with the USSR taking part in this project are the USA, Canada and France.

The third Soviet ground station for the reception of emergency information has been prepared for permanent operation in the Pacific port of Vladivostok, Atserov said, similar stations are already in operation in Moscow and in the port of Arkhangelsk in the north.

The "Cospas" -- "Sarsat" system has been in operation since 1982 with the use of three Soviet and one American communication satellites, radio buoys on board sea-going ships and planes. There is also a network of ground stations. Another American satellite is due to be launched in orbit in May.

The system of first aid from outer space is to become fully operational by 1990. Yet positive results of international cooperation in this humanitarian field are already at hand. Accidents of more than 100 ships and planes have been registered by means of "Cospas" -- "Sarsat". Chiefly small fishing boats, private yachts and planes, which go out to sea or take off in any weather, with a crew not always professionally trained to combat the elements, got into accidents so far. The outer space rescue system is open to any state, without any restrictions, Atserov stressed. Britain, Norway, Bulgaria and Finland have gradually joined in it, Denmark and Brazil have also expressed the wish to join. Interest in the system has been displayed by Austria, Argentina, Venezuela and other countries.

Yuriy Atserov recalled that the Soviet Union was among the nations which initiated another international marine satellite communication system. The outer space radio-telephone bridge ensures round the clock high quality communication of crews with any subscriber on shore. Atserov pointed out the humane character of that organization using outer space solely for peaceful aims and expressed regret that some Western countries are trying to use "Inmarsat" for political aims. They sabotage, for example, the proposal to use the Soviet rocket carrier "Proton" for the launching of a new generation of communication satellites.

Outer space has been and shall always remain an arena of international cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, the head of the Soviet "Morsvyazsputnik" organization said.

SOVIET HISTORIANS CONCLUDE YALTA SYMPOSIUM

PM101535 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Lessons of History and the Present Day"]

[Text] Yalta, 7 Feb -- A symposium of Soviet historians devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Crimea (Yalta) conference of the leaders of the three Allied Powers -- the USSR, the United States, and Britain -- ended work here today. Scientists from institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Foreign Ministry Diplomatic Academy, and others of the country's scientific institutes took part in it.

A. Yakovlev, chairman of the Soviet UN Association, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences World Economics and International Relations Institute, and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, stressed in his speech at the symposium that the Crimea conference was held in a situation of the outstanding victories of the heroic Soviet Armed Forces, which had liberated the peoples of Europe from the fascist invaders. Today it is especially topical, he stated, for scientists to turn to the historic experience of the conference, whose decisions were of great importance for completing the rout of the aggressors in World War II and for the destiny of the postwar world, and so the bourgeois falsifiers who attempt to conceal the truth must be tirelessly exposed.

The Crimea conference is among the events which largely determined the face of the world today. Yalta proved the possibility of fruitful cooperation between countries with different social systems. The observance of the principles of interstate relations which were developed by the Crimea and Berlin (Potsdam) conferences has been the basis for maintaining peace in Europe through the entire postwar period.

The political and ideological attack on the results of Yalta launched in the United States by the Reagan administration and other reactionary forces is part and parcel of the strategy of a "crusade" against communism, the scientist stressed. Its direct aim is to create a basis for interference in the socialist countries' internal affairs. This fact in itself demands vigilance with regard to the statements and actions of those Western politicians who prefer chimeras to realities, irresponsibly toy with the fate of civilization, and place their own class interests above the interests of all mankind. In the final analysis, it is a question of attempts at large-scale revenge and of the establishment of U.S. imperialist domination in Europe and worldwide.

However, history cannot be altered or replayed. One cannot arbitrarily extract selected pages from it and replace them with others. The Yalta conference prompted the development of the greatest political and political economy idea of our time: the principles of international relations in the modern era and the implementation of the policy of peaceful coexistence. The Soviet Union is true to the principles worked out in Yalta, which have led to the success of the ideas of peace, detente, and cooperation on a basis of reciprocity and equality. In the portentous year of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, our social duty and the duty of scientists is to speak over and over again about the danger of falsifying history and the futility of any actions leading to the undermining of international cooperation.

The report by Professor P. Sevostyanov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Archives Administration, noted that the Yalta conference reflected the radical change in the correlation of forces in international relations. The international legal foundations of the postwar peace settlement were laid in 1945. The Yalta decisions were a model of the policy of peaceful coexistence and exerted a profound influence on international relations in the following decades. They marked the start of the long and difficult, but only sensible way, of restructuring modern international relations on a just and democratic basis and on the principles of equality and mutual advantage.

Yalta has become synonymous with political realism and the ability of states' leaders to find agreeable solutions in the most complex conditions. This has caused and continues to cause entirely understandable annoyance among those circles in the West which think in terms of "cold" war and would like to revise to their own advantage the results of the victory over fascism. Such plans are put forward by many figures in the present U.S. Administration, including President R. Reagan.

But attempts to call the Yalta accords into question are doomed to failure and run counter to the interests of the peoples and the mainstream of the development of modern international relations.

The reports by Professors A. Banin and L. Kutakov pointed out that the 3-power accord on military questions promoted the speediest completion of the rout of fascist Germany, to which the Soviet Union made the decisive contribution. Its Armed Forces saved the peoples of Europe and America from fascist enslavement. Another fact is also widely known: The United States long sought the USSR's entry into the war against Japan. Fulfilling its allied duty, our country assumed this commitment and fulfilled it, which brought about the capitulation of the Japanese aggressors. Now this historic truth is not only being hushed up in the United States and Japan but attempts are being made to substantiate the Japanese Governments's territorial claims against the Soviet Union.

Professor D. Proektor mainly devoted attention to the German problem. While the GDR and its eastern neighbor, Poland, have turned the age-old border of German aggression into a border of friendship, the United States has armed the West German militarists to the teeth, has turned the FRG into its main partner in the aggressive NATO bloc, and is encouraging revanchism in the country, which is a blatant violation of the Yalta agreements on the demilitarization of Germany, and is leading to the resurgence of a seat of war in Europe.

Professor V. Sipols focused his attention on the Soviet Unions's struggle to create a strong democratic Poland and to ensure its people's right to decide their own destiny. The events of recent years testify that the United States and its allies have not abandoned the course of restoring capitalism in Poland. Economic levers and direct political subverson are being used to that end.

Professor V. Malkov and O. Rzheshevskiy spotlighted the two main directions in Western falsifications of the importance of the Crimea conference. First, the absurd attempts to present the results of the conference as stemming from "U.S. and British concessions." Second, making out that its decisions allegedly led to the "split of Europe." The attacks on the Roosevelt line and on Roosevelt's personality which are currently being made in the United States in the spirit of the worst examples of the "McCarthy era" are part and parcel of this propaganda campaign. This testifies to the present U.S. Administration's desire to "leave Yalta behind" and thus give itself a free hand for unchecked expansion.

In a unanimously adopted statement the symposium participants expressed complete support for the foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state, which is aimed at peaceful coexistence, and resolutely condemned the political campaign unleashed by the U.S. Administration against the Yalta decisions.

U.S. MODERNIZATION OF NUCLEAR POTENTIAL CITED

LD111501 Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] New York February 11 TASS -- The Reagan administration not only continues building up and modernising its nuclear potential, but is also sharply speeding up secret work to increase the effectiveness of the use of this potential.

According to a report in the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES today, these highly classified research projects are being carried out within the framework of the project, which is called the programme for modern strategic missile systems. The work is done chiefly in the Norton Airforce Base in California state. According to the newspaper, the work is aimed at ensuring for the American nuclear missiles the capability of penetrating unhampered the enemy anti-missile defence system. With the same aim special warheads flying in a zigzag are being developed.

According to the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES, work is done with the aim of creating a large range of military devices specially designed to mislead the enemy. The project includes, in particular, research into the creation of metal chip "clouds" and also aerosols reflecting light. Research is also done in the field of creating mockups capable of trapping radar beams and "reflecting" them in such a way as to make the enemy believe that what he sees is not a mock-up but a real military objective.

According to the draft federal budget for 1986 proposed by President Reagan appropriations of this programme, the newspaper stressed, will be sharply increased -- from 98 million in 1985 to reach 174 million dollars in 1986. In 1987 they will increase to reach 216 million dollars.

KONDRASHOV DESCRIBES VISIT TO U.S., ACTIVITIES

PM081411 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Feb Morning Edition p 5

[Article by political observer Stanislav Kondrashov under the rubric "From U.S. Impressions": "Light and Shade"]

[Excerpt] Of very great interest was my visit to Pasadena, to the Jet Propulsion Laboratory -- the renowned branch of the Californian Institute of Technology where automatic space stations are produced under orders from NASA. We were shown a businesslike and at the same time profoundly poetic and philosophical film about space research and full-scale models of the Voyager 1 and Voyager 2 automated space stations, which have been journeying in space for over 7 years now. We stood on the threshold of the "clean room" where the new Galileo automated station is being assembled.

Voyager 2 left on its long voyage 20 August 1977. Having already seen Jupiter and Saturn with its twin, Voyager 1, it will "visit" Uranus on 24 January 1986 and on 24 August 1989 it will visit Neptune, after which it will leave the solar system. And when we saw the darkened auditorium of the flight control center, I wrote down the following figures from one of the screens: 599 07 19 34. The number of days, hours, minutes, and seconds remaining before Galileo is launched. The seconds and minutes disappeared before my eyes. Now there are also different numbers of days appearing on the screen and in the "clean room" surrounded by transparent curtains of a bulk that seemed old-fashioned, the patient experts are advancing to their goal, preparing to launch another interstellar wanderer. A little over 18 months before the launch the scientists are correlating the rhythm of their hands to the movement of the celestial bodies. For Galileo to reach all its rendezvous it must be dispatched at the precisely scheduled time.

This essential, elementary condition of space work is the same in our country as for the Americans. On the hill in Pasadena the absolute attunement of scientific calculation made me think, by way of contrast, about something else. Oh, if only the same schedule existed for the task of ridding mankind of nuclear weapons and if only somewhere, in the UN building in New York, perhaps, a big screen for all to see was counting down the minutes, hours, months, or even years bringing us closer to a new era, to a world without wars and war-fraught tension! Oh, if only the January Geneva meeting is followed by a March Geneva agreement which, once it had been agreed, would confidently augment the modest initial success in the irreversible advance toward disarmament!

Returning to earth from the Pasadena hill and the pink clouds, to my newspaper report on my trip, I will say that our delegation's stay on American soil began with a 3-day discussion. Cochairman on the Soviet side was Academician R.Z. Sagdeyev, who heads the USSR Academy of Sciences Space Research Institute, and the cochairman on the U.S. side was W. Stoessel, former U.S. deputy secretary of state and former U.S. ambassador to the USSR, Poland, and the FRG.

The debate took place in the Vista International Hotel. The hotel's 21-store bulk is tucked in against the two bright steel 110-story toward of the World Trade Center in lower Manhattan. What distant prospects were opened up before us within the walls of the Vista International, which, in fact, means in translation international expanses, horizons, prospects? In general, well-known and far from limpid or cloudless prospects.

The American side was represented by former prominent officials and also by professors of the military-political type who maintain close links with the ruling administration in Washington. Like ourselves, they welcome the results of the Geneva meeting, which cleared the way for new talks between the two powers. At the same time the American participants highlighted the toughness of their position -- only their position? -- by stressing several points that are hardly reassuring. First, they emphasized that it is unrealistic to set the task of destroying nuclear weapons; they will be with us for the foreseeable future, and we must just learn to live together with them safely. Second, they said that we must not pin excessive hopes on the process of the arms control talks, for, as one of them said, the arms race is not a problem but just a symptom of the problems clouding U.S.-Soviet relations. Third, they said that the United States will not abandon the "strategic defense initiative" advanced by President Reagan, and it is necessary to talk not of preventing space militarization but merely of "traffic regulations" during militarization.

While afraid of appearing like a straightforward journalist surrounded by scientific colleagues, nonetheless I would like to express some views. The "star wars" plans once again show up disastrously the inability of the American ruling circles to learn from past experience. By shifting the arms race into space they want to forge ahead once again, gambling on America's technological superiority -- albeit temporary and deceptive -- and not on the political will for agreement and sensible compromise with the Soviet Union. At the same time the very dangerous new plans reveal another, not at all laudable but historically traditional American attribute -- that of ensuring their own security not together with others but in isolation, not including others and infringing their security.

For almost 2 centuries two oceans protected this country, shaping the mentality of absolute invulnerability which is now prompting their President to take cover from the sky behind a space shield.

The average American in the gallery, who asked about good people, has something to tax his brains with here. In our age of interlinkages good people cannot be good simply by themselves. In order to be totally good, they must understand one another, cooperate with one another, and endeavor not to trip one another up. Otherwise, how can we believe those who do not want in principle to believe us?

CORRECTION TO MATHIAS' MEETING GOSBANK OFFICIAL

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Gosbank Deputy Receives Senator Mathias," published on page A 3 of the 8 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT:

Headline should read "Gosbank Chairman Receives Senator Mathias."

Only paragraph, line one should read: ...V.S. Alkhimov, chairman of the USSR Gosbank... (correcting title)

INCIDENT WITH S. KOREAN OPPOSITION LEADER NOTED

LD090954 Moscow TASS in English 0851 GMT 9 Feb 85

["Democracy -- Seoul Style" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 9 TASS -- Right after leading South Korean opposition leader Kim Tae-chung, who returned from the USA to Seoul, left the plane, he was seized by Seoul secret police agents, PRAVDA points out. According to American public figure R. White, he, two Congressmen and Patricia Derian, former assistant secretary of state for human rights, who accompanied Kim were dragged aside and knocked down."

"Flabbergasted by such a welcome, the American congressmen immediately contacted Washington and reported what had happened, to which a spokesman for the U.S. State Department said, "We are closely watching the situation". Meanwhile reinforced police duty details started dispersing a 100,000-strong demonstration, whose participants got together to welcome Kim Tae-chung. The custodians of law used teargas and truncheons."

"The same truncheons, which the Chon Tu-hwan regime has used from day to day for the fifth year now against those who are rejecting the 'democracy' forced on the South Korean population from the overseas," the newspaper stressed. Toeay the hapless guardian angels from the Capitol Hill tasted the fruit of that democracy. They were on the verge of being clubbed with truncheons with the "Made in the USA" trade mark. At any rate Patricia Derian could now personally experience what sort of "human rights" exist in a country whose regime is being so tenderly nurtured by Washington...."

Seoul Election 'Farce' Hit

LD111604 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 11 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Violence, arbitrary rule and lawlessness, which have always been characteristic of the methods of the rule of the Seoul regime, have manifested themselves in an even more monstrous form at the closing stage of the current election campaign in South Korea. Preparations for elections to the South Korean National Assembly were officially announced completed on Sunday. The elections themselves are scheduled to be held on Tuesday, February 12. But what was happening in Seoul on these last days gives a clear idea of that farce, as well as of the draconian measures of the authorities, which are out to suppress any manifestation of opposition.

While in his traditional State of the Union message to the Congress the United States President used long words about freedom and human rights, in Seoul patronised by Washington the policy brutally lashed out and beat people, who arrived in the airport to welcome Kim Tae-chung, a prominent opposition figure, who returned from emigration.

The statement by the U.S. State Department, which officially promised that, in agreement with the Seoul authorities, the return of Kim Tae-chung would involve no problems, turned out to be a lie. Kim himself was brutally beaten up and the group of American champions of human rights, among whom were several congressmen, were also beaten by the police. One of the Americans described this as a "disgraceful demonstration of force".

But the U.S. ambassador to South Korea, as the newspaper WASHINGTON POST reports today, wishing to whitewash the Seoul police found nothing better than charge his own compatriots with possibly deliberately instigating clashes.

No wonder that this cynical statement by the ambassador met with a positive response in Washington. The spokesman for the White House declared that the incident in Seoul had by no means changed the plans of the White House as regards Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the USA scheduled for April.

Meanwhile Kim Tae-chung and another opposition figure Kim Yong-Sam have been placed under house arrest. The police has completely isolated them from the electors. Even clergymen are not allowed to visit them. Meetings of opposition parties were dispersed with unusual cruelty. Yet the ruling party of dictator Chon Tu-hwan ambitiously naming itself the Democratic Justice Party was the only one to have been granted all possibilities for election canvassing.

It goes without saying that under these conditions one can hardly doubt its victory at the upcoming elections. Yet the National Assembly has no real power under the conditions of the present regime. The whole power is centered in the Seoul "Blue Palace" -- the residence of dictator Chon Tu-hwan.

Washington and its Seoul clients hoped to lend the regime of violence and arbitrary rule a more respectable appearance by the farce of parliamentary elections. But the venture has proved to be an embarrassing experience.

PYONGYANG CITY DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

PM091920 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 85 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit by Delegation From Pyongyang"]

[Text] A delegation from the DPRK capital headed by Pak Sung-il, chairman of the Pyongyang People's Committee, is in Moscow at the Moscow Gorispolkom's invitation. The Korean visitors showed interest in various aspects of the capital's economic development, including work in transportation and trade and experience in fruit and vegetable storage. They also toured our city's sights and familiarized themselves with its cultural life.

The delegation visited the Moscow City soviet. During the conversation that took place Moscow Gorispolkom Chairman V.F. Promyslov told the guests about our city and the prospects of its development. Taking part in the conversation were S.M. Kolomin, first deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, and N.I. Ulezlo, deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom.

IZVESTIYA CITED ON JAPANESE NUCLEAR SHIPS POLICY

LD112307 Moscow TASS in English 2030 GMT 11 Feb 85

["Fundamental Unscrupulousness" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 11 TASS -- According to the commander of U.S. Armed Forces stationed in Japan, two U.S. F-16 nuclear-capable fighter-bombers are to arrive at Misawa Base (the Japanese island of Honshu) in April. Their number will grow up to 24 in September and will double in 1987, writes today's IZVESTIYA.

Both squadrons, as was officially announced as far back as in October 1982, are intended for the delivery of strikes at the territory of the Soviet Union. Thereby the Pentagon makes yet another step towards building up its thermonuclear "presence" on the Japanese islands, and with Tokyo's active support, too.

Tokyo pretends that nothing special is taking place and that Japan is an utterly peace-loving state which thinks only of preventing the thermonuclear danger from approaching its territory. The three "non-nuclear principles" ("not to have nuclear weapons, not to produce, and not to bring them into the country") are pleaded.

According to existing data, Japan itself does not have nuclear weapons, does not produce them and does not bring them into the country. But Washington has its own principles. The United States has nuclear weapons, and produces them. It remains to find out whether it brings such weapons to Japan.

Tokyo has so far replied to this unequivocally: Washington promised to warn every time when it needs to bring nuclear weapons to the Japanese islands. However, as Robert McFarlane, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, has said in an interview with the Japanese NHK television network, Washington will continue to adhere to the line in accordance with which it does not inform its allies of whether there are nuclear weapons on board the U.S. ships which call at their ports.

MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON SPACE ARMS TALKS

LD111148 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar February 11 TASS -- The Soviet-American accord on negotiations to be held in Geneva on nuclear and space armaments is the result of persistent efforts and realistic initiatives of the USSR Government, said here Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic Mangalyn Dugersuren.

He emphasised that space armaments are actually different types of nuclear armaments and the question of these armaments should be resolved in nutual connection with strategic armaments and medium-range nuclear systems in Europe. The first step was made in Geneva towards negotiations form which the peoples of the world expect positive results. Their success will depend on the American side's readiness to display an honest approach to questions which are to be discussed.

The minister stated the Mongolian Government's full support of the working document "The Basic Provisions of the Treaty on Mutual Non-Use of Military Force and Maintenance of Relations of Peace", which was submitted by the Soviet delegation for consideration of the Stockholm conference, and emphasised that the Soviet proposal concerns the region where the international situation is exceedingly heightened. He noted the importance of Mongolia's earlier proposal on conclusion of a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations between Asian and Pacific states.

Mangalyn Dugersuren expressed concern over continuing militarisation of Japan and the growing military cooperation of that country with the United States of America.

U.S. SUPPLYING AFGHAN REBELS WITH FOREIGN ARMS

PM111317 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Kukushkin "Pertinent Notes": "CIA Changes Its Stamp"]

[Text] The Washington administration has never hidden its sympathy for the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. Nor is it a secret that the dushmans committing bloody atrocities on Afghan soil are armed and equipped with U.S. military hardware. Nonetheless, the Western press invariably terms the U.S. aid to the Afghan bandit formations as "secret." The Swiss newspaper LA TRIBUNE DE GENEVE wrote, for instance, of the "desire of the Reagan administration and Congress to give more active, although indirect, support to the Afghan resistance."

Just so, "indirect"... . At the end of January the French newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS reported a CIA purchase of antiaircraft weapons for the Afghan insurgents from the Swiss firm Oerlikon-Buehrle. It is worth noting that this firm is subject to an embargo banning the export of military equipment from Switzerland to zones of conflict. It would seem that this circumstance would be an obstacle to the conclusion of the deal. However, not wishing to relinquish an advantageous order, the enterprising arms dealers managed to find a loophole. The manufacture of the antiaircraft weapons ordered by the CIA would be assigned to the firm's subsidiary Oerlikon-Buehrle Italiana, which is located on Italian territory. The calculation was elementary: The guns exported from there would not cross Swiss borders and consequently the embargo would not be broken. At least not formally.

The CIA leaders have two aims in supplying the Afghan counterrevolutionaries with foreign weapons. First, these weapons are to replace those stamped "Made in USA," so as to hide and cover up to some extent the direct U.S. aid to the Afghan dushmans. Second, to create the impression that not only the United States but other countries too are sending weapons to the Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble.

The Washington strategists' attempts to present the direct U.S. aid to the Afghan reactionary forces as "indirect support" are, at the very least, frivolous. The millions of dollars assigned by Washington for the undeclared war against the legitimate Afghan Government speak for themselves. And no change of stamp will help the Langley department to shirk its responsibility and wash away the blood of the dushmans' victims.

Plea for Funds Hit

LD081851 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Aleksandr Levchenko commentary]

[Text] As reported by the REUTER news agency, the head of one of the Afghan counterrevolutionary bands has addressed an open letter to the Governments of Great Britain, China, Pakistan, and a series of other states. The letter states that the countries of the West must give the dushmans urgent financial and military aid. At the microphone is Aleksandr Levchenko:

The bandits' chief, Amin Wardag, who has signed this message, shows precisely what his forces want to receive, namely missiles, antitank devices, mortars, provisions, and finances. It is undertandable why the dushman's complaints have been widely publicized by the mass information media. The Western countries, foremost of them the United States, have decided to sharply increase aid to the Afghan counterrevolution.

Last year in 1984 the dushmans were allocated 18 million pounds sterling, DM60 million, and 4 billion yen in financial aid. The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, in this same period, afforded the bandits $250 million. For comparison's sake, let me say that this sum made up 80 percent of the financing of all subversive operations of this department of spying and sabotage. But in Fiscal Year 1986 the United States intends to allocate $600 million for the counterrevolutionaries. Plans are plans, but it is necessary all the same to justify to Western taxpayers in some way or other as to how, where, and on what such a colossal sum of money is being spent. And here the bandits' tearful requests for urgent aid are appropriate as never before.

In U.S. magazines and newspapers the murderers, robbers, and marauders, which are the backbone of the counterrevolutionary army, are depicted as fighters for the faith or as some Islamic knights. The U.S. press emphasizes that these are the people, so they say, on whom millions are being spent to support.

In reality everything is different. The notorious fighters for the faith have destroyed in Afghanistan 1,814 school buildings, 31 hospitals, 906 peasant cooperatives, and 14,000 14,000 km of telephone lines. In reality that is what the millions of dollars, Deutsche marks, and pounds sterling are used for. And here is yet another stroke in the portrait of the Afghan dushmans. The bandits remain true to themselves and, given the opportunity, they do not mind enriching themselves at the expanse of their Western benefactors.

A considerable part of the sums that go to the struggle for what is called the purity of Islam accumulates in the bottomless pockets of the counterrevolutionary chiefs. By the admission of the same REUTER agency, the leaders of the counterrevolution frequently sell on the black market weapons, clothes, food, and medical supplies, which come from the United States and other countries.

The letter of this Amin Wardag shows that the Afghan people are denfinitely rebuffing the bandits. Without Western support the counterrevolutionaries would not last another day. Modern U.S. weaponry has not saved them from retribution before; they will not be saved this time by urgent millions of dollars from the West.

USSR SERVICEMEN IN DRA DECORATED FOR VALOR

PM061511 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Feb 85 Second Edition p 1

[Correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin report: "For Courage and Military Valor"]

[Text] The servicemen of N unit are performing their military and internationalist duty in an exemplary manner, assisting the Afghan people in defending the revolution's gains against external aggression.

The regiment's recent history is full of the names of new heroes, the worthy heirs of the combat glory of the regiment's frontliners. The feat of Senior Sergeant V. Semenyuk is a glorious page in that history. Together with 4 comrades he repulsed a night attack by almost 20 times as many dushmans. The Soviet soldiers ensured that valuable hardware remained intact.

Officers V. Shchigolev, P. Stoyan, A. Balakhnin, and V. Samoylov are distinguished by their courage, high level of organizational ability, precision, and tact toward people as befits a commander, and ability to carry others along with them. They all display a pride in their unit, which year after year has been achieving high indicators in combat and political training.

The servicemen's military labor has been awarded by the USSR Ministry of Defense pennant for courage and military valor.

ALBANIAN-SRV TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED IN HANOI

PM081357 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Albanian-Vietnamese Protocol"]

[Text] Hanoi, 7 Feb -- A 1985 commodity exchange and payments protocol between Vietnam and Albania was signed here. Vietnam will export rubber, coffee, and other commodities to Albania and will import bitumen, copper wire, pyrite concentrate, and other commodities.

KAMPUCHEA-THAI BORDER OPERATIONS REPORTED

LD112322 Moscow TASS in English 2208 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Phnom Penh February 11 TASS -- Units of the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea supported by Vietnamese volunteers held in the recent weeks a number of successful operations preventing the Khmer reaction from setting up bridgeheads for espionage and subversive operation against the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the areas of the Kampuchean-Thai border. This is said in a statement of the Kampuchean news agency SPK circulated here.

Soldiers of the Armed Forces of the People's Republic of Kampuchea routed large gangs of Pol Pot men. A great number of bandits was taken prisoner. Large volumes of armaments and military equipment were seized. The plans of imperialism and international reaction to undermine the gains of the Kampuchean revolution, to weaken organs of people's power suffered a fiasco.

Nevertheless, in order to boost the "morale" of the Khmer reaction, the mass media of Beijing and Bangkok launched a campaign of lies and slander against Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, talk about alleged "combat victories" of the Pol Pot men, the statement says. [sentence as received]. Such allegations are aimed at misleading the world public. Attempts are thus made to denigrate the achievements of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in national revival and the construction of new life. The forces of imperialism and world reaction are striving to undermine the international prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, to provoke a confrontation between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN, to heighten tension in Southeast Asia.

Propaganda allegations of the enemies of the People's Republic of Kampuchea are absolutely groundless. The Kampuchean people are confidently advancing along the chosen road of the construction of the foundations of socialism, are reliably protecting freedom and independence of the motherland, SPK news agency stresses.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PAPANDREOU VISIT TO MOSCOW

Chernenko Meeting Speculation

AU121215 Paris AFP in English 1211 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow, Feb 12 (AFP) -- There was increasing speculation here that Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece would meet later today with President Konstantin Chernenko, who has not been seen in public since December 27. Greek press correspondents here said the meeting would take place at 4:30 p.m. (1330 GMT). The Greek Embassy, however, refused to confirm the reports but said Mr Papandreou's agenda had a "reserved period" at the end of the afternoon.

An embassy spokesman also said the Greek secretary of state for information, Dhimitrios Maroudhas, would be briefed at the Soviet Foreign Ministry Press Office at 5 p.m. (1400 GMT) today on Mr Papandreou's visit.

The photography service of the official Soviet news agency TASS, meanwhile, said photographs of the meeting would be available "two hours after the event". TASS gave no other details, however.

Mr Papandreou, on a four-day official visit to the Soviet Union, has expressed a wish to meet Mr Chernenko. Soviet officials have acknowledged that the 73-year-old president is ill but have never specified what the ailment is or how serious his condition might be.

Chernenko Appearance Denied

AU121230 Paris AFP in English 1230 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow, Feb 12 (AFP) -- The Foreign Ministry today denied speculation that Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko was about to reappear in public, by meeting Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. The speculation arose after Greek correspondents, accompanying Mr Papandreou on an official visit here, said there would be a meeting this afternoon.

But a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Mr Cherenenko, 73, who has not been seen in public for nearly seven weeks and is known to have been ill, was "resting outside Moscow." Soviet officials have acknowledged that Mr Chernenko, last seen at an award ceremony for writers on December 27, has been ill. But they have not said what, or how serious, his illness was.

Further on Arrival

LD111233 Moscow TASS in English 1223 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 11 TASS -- Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of the Republic of Greece arrived in Moscow today for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The visitor was welcomed at the airport by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign affairs minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, by other officials. The head of government from the friendly state was greeted by representatives of Moscow's public.

The state flags of Greece and the USSR were hoisted at the airport, a guard of honour was formed from troops of the Moscow garrison, the orchestra played the state anthems of the two countries. Nikolay Tikhonov and Andreas Papandreou reviewed the formation of Soviet servicemen. The welcome ceremony was completed by the march-past of the guard of honour.

The streets and squares of Moscow along which the motorcade, escorted by motorcycle outriders, followed, were bedecked with the state flags of the two countries and streamers welcoming the visit.

Tikhonov-Papandreou Talks

LD111834 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 11 TASS -- Talks between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov and the Prime Minister of Greece Andreas Papandreou began in the Kremlin today.

In the course of the talks that passed in a businesslike friendly atmosphere, in the spirit of mutual understanding Nikolay Tikhonov and Andreas Papandreou exchanged views on the present stage and prospects of further development of Soviet-Greek relations and also on some topical problems of the international situation.

It was noted with satisfaction that relations between the USSR and Greece are further developing, that they are becoming a convincing example of cooperation between states with different social and political systems on the basis of principles of coexistence, are a contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and international security.

The Soviet Union and Greece intend further to base their relations on strict observance of the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders, equality, non-interference in each other's affairs, as it is recorded in the Soviet-Greek declaration of October 2, 1979. The important role of regular contacts between the leaders of the two countries was stressed in this connection.

When the present situation in the world was discussed concern was expressed over the continuing international tension, the unceasing arms race -- both conventional and especially nuclear -- the danger of the arms race spreading to outer space and the aggravation of crisis situations in various parts of the world.

Andreas Papandreou noted the Soviet Union's special role in routing fascism 40 years ago. He said that the experience and lessons of the Second World War should form the basis of the policy of all states so that the peoples of Europe and other continents could live in conditions of peace and peaceful cooperation.

Nikolay Tkihonov stressed that the Soviet Union will further actively pursue the Leninist foreign policy of peaceful coexistence, the policy directed at ridding mankind of the war danger, at preventing an arms race in outer space and stopping it on earth. The USSR is prepared for an honest and constructive cooperation with all states that really strive for the preservation of peace, for a turn towards detente and the attainment of trust.

Andreas Papandreou informed the Soviet side about the recent meeting in New Delhi of the heads of state or government of six countries and the appeal adopted there to limit nuclear arms, prevent an arms race in space and put a total ban on nuclear weapon tests.

He also informed about the international conference of the public for nuclear disarmament that was held in this connection in Athens.

The positive importance of the Delhi Delcaration for stepping up international cooperation against the nuclear danger, for ending the race of space and nuclear arms was noted from the Soviet side.

From the Soviet side -- Deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR N.K. Baybakov, chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for External Economic Ties M.A. Sergeychik, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR N.D. Komarov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR B.I. Aristov, the USSR Ambassador in Greece I.Y. Andropov, head of a department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR V.P. Loginov;

From the Greek side -- Minister of Foreign Affairs I. Charalambopoulos, Minister to the Prime Minister A. Tsokhatzopoulos, Minister of Research and Technology G. Lianis, Minister of the Merchant Marine G. Katsifaras, Deputy Minister of National Economy (in the rank of minister) C. Veitsos, Deputy Minister of the Presidium of the Government (on matters of the press), D. Maroudhas, Deputy Minister of Communications C. Aslanis, the Ambassador of Greece in the USSR I. Grigoriadis.

The exchange of views on questions of bilateral relations and international problems will be continued.

Government Dinner Given

LD111617 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 11 TASS -- The USSR Government gave a dinner in honour of Prime Minister of the Hellenic Republic Andreas Papandreou in the Grand Kremlin Palace today. Greek officials accompanying Andreas Papandreou on his tour were present together with him.

Present at the dinner from the Soviet side were Nikolay Tikhonov, Vitaliy Vorotnikov, Andrey Gromyko, Boris Ponomarev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers, other officials. Nikolay Tikhonov and Andreas Papandreou delivered speeches at the dinner. They were heard with attention and received with applause. The dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Tikhonov Speech at Dinner

LD111710 Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 11 TASS -- Follows the full text of Nikolay Tikhonov's speech at the dinner in honour of the Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou:

"Esteemed Mr. Prime Minister, esteemed guests, comrades:

"On behalf of the Soviet Government I heartily greet you, Mr Prime Minister, all representatives of friendly Greece taking part in your first official visit to the Soviet Union.

"In your person we greet a country whose ancient land became the cradle of European civilisation, of unique manifestations of human genius and skill. Soviet people have great respect for the Greek people and pay tribute to its striving for peace, the strengthening of independence and progress.

"Our countries and peoples have long traditions of goodneighbourly intercourse. There has never been hostility or rivalry between them. On the contrary, relations of cooperation based on the interconnection of cultures and shared interests have long existed between them. In the 1820's Russia resolutely supported the Greeks in their struggle for national liberation. In the years of the past war the peoples of our countries conducted a courageous struggle against the common enemy -- the fascist enslavers. The traditions of cooperation and goodneighbourhood today are being filled with new meaning and new content."

The mutual efforts of the Governments of the Soviet Union and Greece are directed at making the cooperation between the two countries still more constructive and yielding still greater fruit for the Greek and Soviet peoples while simultaneously serving the cause of peace.

"In the political field we rely on the already accumulated positive experience, on the principles of relations recorded in the 1979 Soviet-Greek declaration which have proved their viability.

"In the economic field the long-term programme signed in Athens in the winter of 1983 serves as a reliable foundation. New ways and new possibilities of implementing it are opening up as a result of the started joint work. We have a mutual readiness to develop mutual trade, to expand and enrich our ties in the field of agriculture and energy, ship-building and the light industry, metallurgy and construction. We hope that Soviet-Greek talks on cooperation in the creation of new industrial projects, on the placement of new orders with Greek enterprises will be successfully concluded in the nearest future.

"Greece and the Soviet Union have a basis for copperation in the international arena as well. This is the closeness of positions on fundamental questions of preventing war and strengthening peace. The protocol on consultations, that will be signed tomorrow, serves the lofty aim of strengthening the interaction of our countries in the name of strengthening international security.

"On the eve of the 40th anniversary of victory over Hitler's fascism, for which the peoples of Europe, and first of all the peoples of the Soviet Union, paid such a high price, one realises with particular profundity the need of the most vigorous efforts to uphold peace, to prevent the unleashing of war. This is our duty to the memory of the fallen and to the coming generations.

"The world today lives in conditions of dangerous tension. The arms race on earth and the attempts to spread it to outer space, which the Soviet Union emphatically opposes, are fraught with the greatest threat to mankind."

"It is stressed in the Delhi Declaration, in the drafting and adoption of which you, Mr Prime Minister, took a personal part, that the war danger can be eliminated first of all by stopping the arms race, by reducing and liquidating nuclear arsenals. We subscribe to this approach and solidarize with it. Undeviatingly pressing for a limitation and ending of the arms race the Soviet Union pursues the aim of improving the international situation and returning the course of events into the normal channel.

"An important step in this direction was made recently. Agreement was reached on the subject and aims of the Soviet-American talks on questions of space and nuclear arms which will be studied and solved in interconnection. The Soviet Union's approach to the talks in Geneva is clear and constructive -- only strict observance at the talks of the reached accord in all its parts, only undeviating observance of the principle of equality and equal security can ensure real advance along the road of ending the arms race, removing the threat of nuclear war and in the long run of liquidating nuclear arms.

"The solution of the question of the impermissibility of militarising space is acquiring prime importance. As it was recently stressed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, 'militarisation of outer space not only would mean the actual end of the process of limiting and reducing nuclear arms, but would become a catalyst of an uncontrolled arms race along all directions'.

"The Soviet Union has no shortage of goodwill in the search of agreement, but not everything depends only on the Soviet side. We would like to hope that the United States, too, will cover its parts of the road with full awareness of responsibility for the future of mankind.

"Of course, in such a matter as struggle against the arms race there can be no detached onlookers. This is a question concerning the whole of mankind, a question concerning every nation, every country irrespective of its social and political system, geographic location or size of territory. There is deep meaning in the fact that Greece, the keeper of the Olympic flame, this symbol of peace, comes out for preventing nuclear weapons from ever being used.

"Of course, not only cardinal problems of our time exert an influence on the situation in the world. We should not underestimate also the danger connected with seats of tension and conflicts in individual areas of the world, in particular in Cyprus.

"The Soviet Union invariably comes out in support of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, respects its status of a non-aligned state, withdrawal of foreign troops, liquidation of foreign military bases on the island, termination of outside interference -- these, as we are convinced, are the main conditions of a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem on the basis of the relevant United Nations resolutions with due account for the lawful interests of both communities".

"We support the constructive efforts of the United Nations organisation and its secretary general directed at taking the solution of the Cyprus problem out of the impasse. As we see it, this would also be facilitated by the convocation of a representative international conference on Cyprus within the framework of the United Nations Organisation.

"It can be noted with satisfaction that in many matters that are very pressing for the cause of peace we find a possibility for cooperation and interaction with Greece. This serves as our common contribution to the strengthening of security in Europe and in the whole world, it is in no way directed against the interests of third countries, and, moreover, can be rightly regarded as a precondition of all-European cooperation."

"We are convinced that the visit by the prime minister of Greece to the Soviet Union, the talks on a wide range of questions, the signing of important documents concerning bilateral relations of our countries will allow for a more extensive use of the existing possibilities for deepening relations of trust and goodneighbourhood between the Soviet Union and the Greek Republic.

"I propose a toast: To the health of the Prime Minister of the Greek Republic Mr. Andreas Papandreou, to the health of the ministers and other representatives of Greece present here, to the further strengthening of traditional friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Greece, to peace in Europe and in the whole world."

Papandreou Gives Speech

LD111202 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 11 TASS -- "We welcome the agreement reached in Geneva on the start of bilateral talks on a number of matters concerning outer space and nuclear weapons -- both strategic and medium-range ones -- in interrelationship with all matters concerning relations between the USSR and the USA," Andreas Papandreou, the prime minister of Greece, has stated today at a dinner given in the Kremlin in his honour.

The high guest emphasised that his country attaches special importance to the announced objectives of the talks, i.e. to preventing an arms race in space and to terminating it on earth with the ultimate goal of the elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere. We expect, the said that the talks in Geneva will be held in the spirit of trust and we would like to believe that the international public will be informed of their success, since both the agenda and results of the talks are the subject which concerns all the nations and all the peoples.

Andreas Papandreou stated that in the present-day world all countries should strive to contribute to smoothing contradictions over, to searching for coordinated solutions, to the preservation and consolidation of detente and peace. In this connection he recalled the peace initiatives of his country as well as the initiative of "the Six" in favour of peace and nuclear disarmament.

Having pointed out the need for the reduction of all types of armament, Andreas Papandreou stressed that their reduction, apart from its contribution to the lessening of tension, will make it possible to channel substantial resources into economic and social development of peoples, particularly of those of the developing countries. He described it as an "urgent necessity" to find a way to overcome the now existing state of affairs when hundreds of millions of dollars are spent on armaments every year. This fact dramatically contradicts the poverty and in some cases wretchedness in which two-thirds of the world's population lives.

Touching upon the situation in Cyprus, the prime minister of Greece emphasized that his government's policy is firm support for the independence, sovereignty, integrity and unity of the Republic of Cyprus. Sincere respect for the above-mentioned principles is a necessary prerequisite for finding a just and viable solution.

Analyzing the situation in the Balkans, Andreas Papandreou pointed out that the strengthening of contacts and cooperation have made headway in the area in recent years and stable progress is observed. Particular sensitiveness in the area makes it necessary to establish a zone of peace so that the Balkans would become nuclear-free and such relations would be established between countries which would ensure the permanency of security and cooperation. The guiding principle of our policy in the region, the high guest said, is the striving for close friendship and constructive cooperation so that we could feel that the definition of this region of Europe as a troubled one would recede farther and farther into the past.

Speaking of the situation in the Middle East, the high guest emphasized that, along with the growth of efforts being made to end the war between Iran and Iraq, the problem of the Middle East will not be able to find its just solution without the preservation of the territorial integrity, independence and unity of Lebanon and without the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination with the formation of a homeland for the Palestinians. Only thus all the countries of the region and at the same time their peoples that have been worn out with suffering will be able to live in peace.

When giving an appraisal of Soviet-Greek relations, the prime minister emphasized that the cause of peace grows stronger with the development and activization of these relations which are based on mutually beneficial cooperation and parallel views on many international problems, and with an overall guiding line towards lessening tension.

This year we mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and nazism which brought so many tragedies to our countries and to our compatriots, Andreas Papandreou went on to say. Indescribable is our admiration for the patriotic defenders of Moscow, the city we are now in, and by the besieged but free residents of Leningrad, by the defenders of Volgograd and of many other cities and villages of the USSR. Our admiration for the resistance and for the heroic battles fought by other courageous allied fighters on other battlefields is also living, the prime minister of Greece said. And with what a great pride we recall that the Greek people had the honour of being the ones to win the first victory over fascism, Andreas Papandreou said.

Our compatriots, the high guest said in conclusion, expect us to ensure a peaceful present and a peaceful tomorrow, without the horrors of World War Two which we all experienced and without a disaster which a third world war would be. They expect peace from us, peace in the conditions of social justice and national dignity. Our duty, both of the great and powerful and of the less powerful, wherever on earth we are, is to make every effort to attain this goal.

Talks Conclude

LD121113 Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 12 TASS -- Talks ended in the Kremlin today between Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of the Hellenic Republic.

As bilateral relations were discussed, it was pointed out that the long-term program for developing economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and Greece and other bilateral agreements are being successfully fulfilled. The trend towards the implementation of large-scale and long-term projects is being consolidated. Agreement was reached to resume talks on cooperation in the construction of a gas pipeline to supply natural gas from the Soviet Union to Greece. The shared desire to facilitate the growth and greater balance of mutual trade was reaffirmed.

The participants in the talks positively appraised the activities of the mixed Soviet-Greek commissions for economic and industrial cooperation, cultural links, scientific and technological cooperation, and merchant shipping.

They continued the discussion of international issues, paying main attention to the situation in the European Continent. The success of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament would be a noticeable contribution to improving the situation in Europe and carrying on the European process.

Nikolay Tikhonov and Andreas Papandreou expressed themselves in favor of making the Mediterranean into a zone of stable peace and cooperation.

The USSR and Greece stand for a lasting and just solution of the problem of Cyprus on the basis of unconditional respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and policy of non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus.

The heads of government stated with satisfaction that the held talks have facilitated the further development of the relationship of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Greece, meeting the interests of the people of both countries and corresponding historical traditions. The sides agreed to issue a joint communique on the results of the talks.

Cooperation Agreements Signed

LD121057 Moscow TASS in English 1044 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 12 TASS -- Several joint Soviet-Greek documents were signed at a ceremony at the Grand Kremlin Palace today.

A Soviet-Greek protocol on consultations and an agreement on settling the pension-related and other questions of the social security of the Greek political emigrants who have returned to their homeland from the USSR was signed by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR, and Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos of the Hellenic Republic.

The signed documents also included an agreement on international motor transport communication and a memorandum on guidelines for cooperation between the Merchant Marine Ministry of the USSR and the Merchant Marine Ministry of Greece for 1985-90.

The document-signing ceremony was attended by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of the Hellenic Republic.

Andreas Papandreou arrived in Moscow yesterday on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Solton Comments on Visit

LD111839 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Yuriy Solton commentary]

[Text] Friendship between the Soviet Union and Greece is many years old. Official relations between the two states are stable and in recent years they have been on the rise. The long-term program for economic, industrial, scientific, and technological cooperation signed in 1983 is being successfully put into effect. Bilateral trade has been growing too and links in many other spheres are growing stronger. In all bilateral cooperation growing despite the fact that the USSR and Greece are members of opposed military and political groups.

The Soviet leadership has repeatedly pointed out that the USSR is ready to promote cooperation with all states on the principles of peaceful coexistence. Cooperation, apart from bringing mutual advantages, serves the cause of peace. In the current international situation, seriously aggravated through the fault of the United States, each nation, big and small, can and should be active against war preparations.

Soviet people sympathize with the actions of Greece in support of international relaxation and disarmament. The two countries' views on those issues are largely identical.

Along with India, Mexico, Sweden, Tanzania, and Argentina, Greece recently signed the Delhi Declaration calling on the nuclear powers and on all governments to take the necessary measures to end the nuclear arms race as soon as possible for the purposes of scrapping the nuclear stockpiles and removing the very threat of nuclear war.

Greece is working to make the Balkans a nuclear-free zone and oppose militaristic schemes like the deployment of the American first-strike nuclear missiles in Europe and Washington's star wars program. Last December, the Greek Government officially reconsidered its military doctrine formerly based on the concept on the threat from the north, which means from the Warsaw Treaty countries. Of course, this creates a favorable climate for the development of relations between Greece and the socialist countries and promotes European stability.

Soviet-Greek links get strong impetus from the profound historically formed sentiments of mutual sympathy and goodwill that exist between the Soviet and the Greek people. Those sentiments are not subject to time-serving fluctuations. The Soviet national daily PRAVDA writes that the Soviet people, linked with the Greek people by traditional ties of friendship, extend a cordial welcome to the Greek prime minister and express the conviction that his visit will be a major contribution to the consolidation of good neighborly relations between the USSR and the Hellenic Republic and to the promotion of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries in the interest of strengthening peace and international security.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 25TH FRENCH CP CONGRESS

Chernenko Telegram to Marchais

LD112221 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Feb 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko sent a telegram to Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party [PCF]. It reads:

Dear Comrade Georges Marchais,

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, and on my own behalf, I warmly congratulate you on your reelection to the high post of secretary general of the PCF.

The 25th PCF Congress was a great event in the life of your party and the working people of France. It defined the primary tasks of the struggle for peace and socialism.

Retaining very warm memories of my meetings with French Communists, and with you personally, I wish you, your Politburo comrades, and the whole reelected leadership of the PCF, great success in carrying out your planned aims.

With a communist greeting,

[Signed] Konstantin Chernenko

Marchais Report at Congress

PM111601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[Unnamed PRAVDA and TASS own correspondents account of French Communist Party Secretary General G. Marchais' report at the 25th French Communist Party Congress: "Comrade George Marchais' Report"]

[Text] Paris, 7 Feb -- As has already been reported, French Communist Party (PCF) Secretary General Georges Marchais has delivered the PCF Central Committee report at the PCF Congress which is being held in the Paris suburb of Saint Ouen.

This congress, he said, has assembled in a special situation. As the precongress discussion demonstrated, we all feel that political life in France is at a crossroads. One lengthy period has ended and another is beginning. In a period of 3 years the people's hopes, generated at the cost of so many years of harsh struggle against the right, have been supplanted by anxiety and growing confusion. The new orientation of government activity that became evident in 1981 has again been replaced by a policy of "austerity," unemployment is rising, and the crisis is deepening.

The political parties the voters deem responsible for this situation have suffered a heavy loss: At the European Parliamentary elections in June 1984 the Socialist Party lost around 50 percent of the voters who voted for Francois Mitterrand in the first round of the 1981 presidential election and our party also had another failure after the 1981 election.

Carrying out a self-critical analysis of the party's activity, G. Marchais noted that now it is primarily a matter of learning all the lessons that the experiment has to teach and to answer all the questions the French are asking themselves at the moment: How did it happen, how was it possible? It is necessary to ascertain the possible consequences of this for our activity. It is necessary to make a correct start to the new period, to determine the paths leading to the future and to offer the people's movement clear, realistic, and mobilizing prospects, in short, with our 25th congress, to enable the PCF to wage the class struggle in the new conditions, setting itself the target and ensuring the means of attaining that target.

The speaker pointed out that in recent months the party has held a widespread discussion of the 25th congress draft resolution that proposes answers to the fundamental questions facing the French people and the country.

In recent decades France has experienced considerable changes in all spheres. The profound reforms adopted in the period of liberation and in the postwar years rocked the whole of society, substantially rearranging the conditions of life and way of thinking. Everywhere demands were expressed for development, better welfare, progress, and transformations. The leaders of big capital took note of this. They were unable to prevent the changes, so they decided to take control of the movement, direct it, limit its progressive content, and use it for its own class purposes. To this end they profoundly altered their system of domination, sharply increasing the concentration and centralization of capital. They restructured the entire French political and state system, concentrating all authority in the executive power elite and imposing the maximum limitation on the people's real opportunities to exert influence.

When you compare these massive renewal and adjustment efforts, undertaken by the haute bourgeoisie during that period, with our policy at the time, you get a better idea of what we called at the 23d and 24th PCF Congresses our "strategic lag." This phrase, the PCF secretary general stressed, by no means signifies a wish to place all the responsibility at the door of past party leaders. The current Communist Party leaders are certainly not trying to exonerate themselves by pointing the finger at their predecessors. "As the PCF leadership, we consider ourselves responsible for all the activity of the party as a whole."

On looking back, he stressed, we can proudly say that throughout its 65-year existence the PCF has always been on the side of justice and freedom, national interests and international solidarity. The sacrifices of several generations of Communists who have inspired the French people's struggle have not been in vain. The choice made at the moment the PCF was created at the Tours Congress was and still is the correct choice, G. Marchais said to general applause.

He then dwelt in detail on an analysis of the crisis of capitalist society, which is having a serious effect on all aspects of life in France today. The Communists were the first to point out its existence and the nature of this crisis. In 1981 they placed at the center of their campaign in connection with the presidential election a plan of struggle that made it possible to contemplate a real and effective solution to the crisis. Thus, the PCF played a profoundly innovative part in this question of paramount importance. This is indisputable. However, the analysis of French reality and the conclusions the PCF drew from it for its policy came too late to tackle the problems.

In the 3 years that have elapsed since the last PCF Congress the situation in the country has sharply deteriorated, Marchais said. Although some of the positive steps taken after the 1981 victory remain in force (the lowering of the pension age to 60, longer paid leave, shorter working week and so forth), most of the social measures adopted by the government with our participation have been curtailed little by little and the reduced to nothing.

This has aggravated all the difficulties. After a slight improvement in the situation in 1981, the crisis phenomena deteriorated and deepened again. We are told, G. Marchais continued, that the rate of inflation has dropped and foreign trade has improved. This is true, and it is also true that in most sectors the crisis is more serious today than before the change of political power 3 and 1/2 years ago. Since then industry has lost 500,000 jobs and the total number of unemployed has increased by 700,000. At the same time, private enterprises' profits are increasing by an average of 25 percent per annum and production capital investments as a whole remain at a very low level. The situation in agriculture has deteriorated and working people's purchasing power has decreased. Some 600,000 unemployed people who were eligible for benefits before October 1982 are now deprived of these funds. Since 1981 the rich have become even richer. Social inequality has sharply increased. Prices of securities on the market have leaped. Some 52,000 owners of shares and bonds have a capital worth of FR253 billion. Some 9,300 leaders of enterprises have an average monthly income of FR200,000.

The situation has deteriorated in general education. In June 1984 200,000 students joined the ranks of the young unemployed, possessing no vocational training. Less housing is being constructed than in 1981. Payments for medical services have increased. Many hospitals are short of funds. Since 1981 the number of crimes and offenses has increased by nearly 25 percent.

France's international positions have weakened since 1981. The foreign debt has increased sharply. France's slide toward Atlanticism has become increasingly noticeable.

What are the reasons for this situation? Why are things so bad? The PCF's answer to this question is that is it caused by the crisis in French society, by the system of which it is a part, the capitalist system.

However, the crisis is not inevitable. It came about as a result of specific decisions that are being made daily and which are aggravating it. A fierce class struggle is being waged in all spheres -- economic, political and ideological -- between the forces pushing the country into the quagmire of crisis and those striving to find a way out.

G. Marchais then dwelt in detail on questions connected with modernization and with the introduction of new technology in production. He noted that new technology could bring about profound changes in production conditions and lead to increased labor efficiency, an economic upsurge and better living conditions. But the management of the economy in accordance with the profit-seeking principle is leading to decline. In order to preserve its class positions big capital is prepared to doom the country to a protracted economic recession.

The future the big bourgeoisie wants to impose on the country and which is promised by the right-wing parties' program is one of mounting pressure on working people's and pensioners' pockets, the weakening of the social security system, the growth of unemployment and unstable employment, infringement of guarantees and rights, the unlimited right to dismiss people, denationalization, the reduction of taxes on private enterprises, assaults on the rights of working people and their trade unions and the consolidation of owners' absolute authority at enterprises. The representatives of big capital, G. Marchais continued, call France a "two-speed society." On the one hand, it is represented by those who have a large income, on the other hand, by those who have nothing.

They tell us: "You are ignoring important realities. It is not only the capitalist countries who are in crisis. The Third World states are also familiar with its devastating power. The socialist countries' economies are also having difficulties; the crisis is worldwide." This interpretation of the facts is incorrect. We cannot agree that the crisis is of a worldwide nature. The difficulties encountered by the socialist countries have nothing in common with the crisis of capitalist society.

Some people, G. Marchais said, try to present the United States as a "model to be imitated" in the capitalist world: a country that has more than 8 million unemployed, more than 30 million poor, and 23 million illiterates. Imperialist forces, headed by the United States, are spurring on the arms race and whipping up tension.

Touching on the policy pursued by the present French Government, G. Marchais stated that it is weakening the country's economy and increasing dependence on the American crisis. All experts agree that the U.S. economy will continue to face serious difficulties whose consequences will be felt in 1986.

For many years, the speaker noted, the Socialist Party joined us in criticizing the policy of the right-wing groupsings that were in power, rightly accusing them of exacerbating the country's difficulties. But today it has decided not to call into question the principles of that policy. It has taken up the same formulas of "austerity" and unemployment.

That is why the entire arsenal of means is widely used in the attempt to convince the French that the crisis is inevitable. To this end a loud propaganda campaign is being organized, orchestrated simultaneously by the bosses -- big capital -- and by the government, opposition parties and the ruling Socialist Party, television, radio, and the mass media.

We are the only political party to come out against this campaign, G. Marchais stated. France has the resources to emerge from the crisis. Emerging from the crisis -- that is the battle for the future that the PCF has resolved to wage.

G. Marchais then set forth the PCF's proposals for overcoming the crisis France is experiencing, and pointed to the need for unity of actions by the working people. The first objective, he said, is to boost production and the economy in general, mobilizing all resources to create jobs and material asserts. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to proceed on the basis of our economic interests, and not the interests of this or that multinational corporation. Here the priority must be given to the creation of new jobs, which will make it possible to expand the domestic market, increase the production of goods and services, and reduce the foreign deficit. This presupposes at the same time that industrial policy will be reoriented toward true modernization in accordance with the country's interests. The speaker set forth concrete ways of financing this course.

The second objective is further progress along the path of justice and solidarity. Production cutbacks, the fall in the population's living standard, and the limiting of working people's rights are accompanied by social regression. In this situation a counteroffensive is needed in the name of new social and democratic gains, and this requires the protection of the working people's interests and the reduction of the capitalists' revenue. The PCF advocates tax reforms of a different kind from those now being implemented, which lead to the exaggerated taxation of earned income and the creation of favorable conditions for large fortunes.

Fighting against the crisis also means the possibility of taking a step forward in ensuring freedoms. To democratize the whole of society's life and grant the working peole and citizens new rights in the sphere of information, participation in political life, and decisionmaking -- that is the third task we set ourselves. For instance, at enterprises, which are working people's collectives, only a few are involved in management. Access to management must be opened up for all the members of a production collective, and here the nationalized enterprises can and must play the leading part.

At the same time it is necessary to embark on the real democratization of state institutions, since we live in the conditions of a virtual monarchy. Of course, the transfer of power takes place not by inheritance, but through elections, but the president's powers and the total absence of any real control of his actions make it possible to use that definition.

The PCF advocates a profound democratic reform of the institutions, including constitutional reform. The National Assembly should have real power, the government should manage affairs in practice under the premier's leadership, and the president of the Republic should not have the opportunity to pursue personal politics -- his role is to be the guarantor of the institutions, basic freedoms, national independence, territorial integrity, and the observance of treaties. In order to stimulate nationwide discussion of this problem, the PCF puts forward the following nine proposals:

The president should be elected for 7 years, but without the right to reelection for a further term;

In the second round of the presidential elections, the number of candidates should not be limited to 2, but all those who have obtained more than 10 percent of the votes should be allowed to run;

The country's policy should be determined by the government, not the president;

After being appointed by the president and independently forming a government, the premier should submit his program to the National Assembly for a vote of confidence. If the National Assembly rejects the program, the government should resign;

The wide powers the president has to dissolve the National Assembly weaken the role of that chamber of parliament as the seat of national sovereignty. As a minimum, it is proposed to make it impossible to dissolve the National Assembly in the year of its election;

The powers of the National Assembly should be extended. Parliament should be elected on the basis of a proportional system;

A declaration of human freedoms based on the Declaration of Human Rights and the 1946 Constitution should be incorporated in the preamble of the country's constitution;

The Constitutional Council, which has a right to censor parliament, goes beyond all limits and should be abolished;

Genuine decentralization should take place and the handing over of powers and the appropriate financial resources by the state to local organs of power should be stepped up.

Our fourth objective concerns France's actions in the world: The struggle against any foreign domination and for the restoration of France's capacities for development and influence, and actions for disarmament and development together with all the peoples. First and foremost it is a question of overturning the domination of the French economy by transnational corporations, speculators, and big capitalist countries. The French bourgeoisie consents to this domination and profits from it, conceiving the country's future only as a vassal of the United States, which is itself in crisis. By mobilizing its resources France could limit its dependence on the dollar and halt the draining of wealth from the country. This is possible by means of limiting excessive imports, stopping the mass outflow of capital, reviving production and cooperation with the developing countries, and developing mutually advantageous ties with the socialist states.

Apart from the political and economic consequences, the actions of big capital jeopardize France's identity. The American myth has become omnipresent. The French have an interest in developing cooperation, exchanges, and rivalry with all countries, including the United States. To protect and develop the cultural identity of France is one of the objectives of the struggle now on the agenda.

Lastly, France could play a more prominent role in satisfying the planet's aspirations. In particular, I refer to actions in favor of peace and disarmament, the new international order, freedom, and the protection of human rights everywhere.

In the opinion of the Communists the only promising, realistic way out of the crisis is to build a new society, which they call the French brand of socialism [sotsializm na frantsuzskiy maner]. Since the present crisis is a crisis of the capitalist system, naturally any struggle against the crisis cannot help calling into question the rules of that system and coming up against capital's interests. The struggle against the crisis and for socialism in France is no easy matter, but forces capable of waging that struggle exist. We must convince everyone whom we wish to unite in the struggle against the crisis that the French brand of socialism accords most fully with the problems facing them today.

Our previous congresses have elaborated the main features of the socialist society we propose for France. However, we must constantly enlarge and enrich our plan. The French brand of socialism will be the fruit of our people's creative activity, and therefore there can be no question of confining beforehand within the framework of a definitive scheme what will arise in the process of struggle and building.

Nonetheless we have defined the main orientations of the new society which we call on the people to create. First and foremost France needs a society of justice. It needs a new type of development directed not against man, but toward the satisfaction of people's needs. France feels the need for freedom and democracy.

Everything is being done in our country, the speaker continued, to maintain the image of a chaotic, dangerous world in which democracy is supposedly being curtailed under the onslaught of dictatorships and fanaticism. Proceeding from this premise, the unemployed Frenchman should almost rejoice at his fate and silently reconcile himself to it!

Reality totally refutes such a view of the state of affairs. No, the modern world is not getting bogged down in barbarity! No, it is not moving back to the prehistoric period! On the contrary, despite the difficulties, defeats, and dramas mankind is experiencing, its advance in the direction of progress is, on the whole, gaining the upper hand.

Hundreds of millions of people are building, with their own peculiarities, a socialist society. Of course, history is not rectilinear, but it does have a direction of movement. Progress toward the peoples' liberation and socialism is a reality.

Capitalist countries are experiencing a profound crisis. The struggle of the peoples is developing within them. The movement in defense of peace is assuming unprecedented scope, particularly among young people. These are new facts.

G. Marchais pointed out that the world's advance is characterized today by a universal desire for justice, freedom, independence, peace and new relations of friendship and cooperation among the peoples -- a desire that assumes diverse forms. However, capitalist countries, he pointed out, do not want to reconcile themselves to this. They are doing everything to slow down this movement, to cancel it out, and if they can, to reverse it. This is the meaning of what we called at our last congresses the counteroffensive of imperialism, which has acquired a more aggressive nature since Reagan began governing the United States.

Economic and ideological warfare, blackmail through unleashing a world conflict: These are the directions of this counteroffensive. It is also a question of using the dictatorship of the dollar to doom the peoples to dependence and plunder their riches and resorting to gross interference, even including armed intervention, in order to determine their domestic and foreign policy. It is a question of exerting military pressure on the socialist countries and trying to influence their development by escalating the arms race. The United States urges its allies to actively support such a policy. This is the purpose of the recent summit meetings of leaders of industrially developed countries, of the reactivation of the Western European Union, and of the efforts to accelerate European integration. This policy is fraught with danger for the cause of peace and security in many regions of the world. It leads to the worsening of the international climate. The seriousness of the consequences of this policy should not be underestimated.

At the same time, the speaker pointed out, it is necessary to see its limits, since, despite the fantastic nature of the means that have been set in motion, the counteroffensive that has been undertaken has not led to really appreciable successes. The weight and role of the countries that are building a socialist society, of the peoples that have united in the movement of nonaligned countries, and of the revolutionary, democratic, and progressive forces in the world, the scope of the movement for peace and disarmament, the difficulties being created by its own crisis: All this is leading to the result that, despite all its efforts, imperialism cannot achieve its aims. On the whole, the correlation of forces in the world arena is shaping up in favor of the forces of progress.

The speaker went on to draw attention to the slanderous nature of the information about the socialist countries that is disseminated in all capitalist countries and particularly in France. Any piece of information, any commentary, he said, is subordinated to a single aim: to impose the idea that socialism is a utopia, while the capitalist society, which is experiencing a crisis, is the best of the possible worlds.

Of course, G. Marchais pointed out, the socialist countries encounter problems, but it is necessary to understand their nature, since they are on different planes. Among them he named the problems stemming from the countries' low level of economic development at the time they embarked on the socialist path and the consequences of wars, the blockade, the boycott, the burden of the arms race imposed on them by imperialism, and the demands of international solidarity. He also pointed to the problems stemming from mistakes committed in a number of countries during the building of socialism. There are also contradictions and new problems that arise out of development itself.

Despite these problems, G. Marchais declared, all the socialist countries have already made considerable gains in a historically short time. They have proved that hunger, poverty, infant mortality, illiteracy, unemployment -- all these ills can be conquered. Their successes in the spheres of enhancing the population's well-being, health care, education, resolving the housing problem, sports, and culture are incontestable.

The speaker also pointed out that important changes are occurring in the socialist countries, affecting spheres such as the introduction of new technology, vocational training, the education system, and services for the population, and working people are participating more widely in the management of the country.

The difficulties encountered by the socialist countries are of a different kind from the difficulties of the capitalist society. Finding the way out of the crisis in capitalist countries means making profound changes in society. On the other hand, resolving the problems in the socialist society leads not to the replacement of the system but the utilization of its entire potential in social life.

The speaker went on to dwell on the question of the PCF's relations with the communist parties that are in power in the countries building socialism. He pointed out that the PCF does not intend to embark on the path of breaking with the socialist countries' communist parties -- which the class enemy is urging it to do. In accordance with its combat traditions, our party clearly declares its adherence to active solidarity with communist parties, as well as with all forces that participate in various forms in the big battle for democracy, peace, and man's emancipation. This, G. Marchais declared, is the new internationalism that is in keeping with our epoch and that we want to implement.

The relations that our party maintains with many parties, movements, and organizations are founded on mutual respect, independence, noninterference, strict equality of rights, and recognition of differences, even disagreements over a particular question. These principles make it possible to develop international solidarity on clear and effective foundations today and to act in support of major joint aims. It is on this basis that we have developed our cooperation with the CPSU since 1980 and since our last congress we have restored our relations and cooperation with the Communist Party of China.

We also maintain fruitful relations with many revolutionary parties and movements. We have established contacts with socialist and social-democratic parties, trade union and religious forces, peace movements, and representatives of various socialist movements. We intend to go further down this path.

G. Marchais went on to stress the PCF's resolve to promote a strengthening of international solidarity in three areas in particular: the struggle for peace and disarmament, the struggle against hunger and for economic development and a new international economic order, and the spread of action on observing and extending all human freedoms and rights.

Peace is our paramount objective, the main speaker said. Indeed, the arms race has acquired terrifying proportions. The start of the siting of the new U.S. missiles has brought about an intensification of the escalation. What is worse, a new danger has arisen. Reagan is now talking about "star wars" and wants to militarize space. However, this policy is encountering mounting opposition. An important factor in recent years has been the activation of numerous and diverse peace-loving forces on all continents. Their actions have not been fruitless. Recently in Geneva the United States and the Soviet Union decided to hold new talks. This is a good path that shows how important it is for all those who are committed to peace to redouble their efforts.

We have done everything to ensure the success of the initiatives taken in this sphere in our country. We will naturally continue to do so, and we advocate an immediate freeze on missile deployment both in the East and West, a constructive dialogue aimed at reaching agreement on arms reductions to the lowest possible level, and a ban on any militarization of space, while also advocating the success of the talks being held and support for all initiatives favoring detente irrespective of their provenance, and the peaceful settlement of all conflicts by talks. We have agreed with the other parties to make the utmost effort to create the conditions for putting forward a major joint initiative pooling all the forces in Europe that advocate peace and disarmament.

The speaker pointed out that Frenchmen want their country to be more effective in advocating peace and disarmament.

Actions against the devastating arms race, he went on to note, are that much more necessary in view of the continuing onslaught of famine. Each year it kills 50 million men, women, and children. It is, therefore, necessary to give immediate aid to all victims of economic backwardness. But it must also be known that the intensification of this drama is in no way governed by fatality. Imperialism is responsible for these mass killings, the largest in human history. We must, therefore, struggle against its hegemony in international financial organizations and replace the present relations of dominance with a new international order based on fairness, democracy, cooperation, and independence. We are planning to organize a meeting on this issue with African parties and movements so as to elaborate a common platform of joint and complementary actions.

To struggle for peace and economic development means to simultaneously oppose the violations of human rights in our planet. It is indicative, G. Marchais stressed, that the advocates of imperialism have attempted to take over this term.

Back at our 24th congress we condemned their extensive campaign of manipulating public opinion. Our struggle would be considerably weakened if we were not to resist these provocative sorties with all the necessary strength. The speaker pointed out the importance of improving the activity of the Committee for Defense of Human Liberties and Rights in France and the World, established by the PCF.

The speaker went on to dwell on the features of the new popular majority rally, the struggle for which has been set by the Communists as their task. Is it at all realistic and feasible, when only recently at the European Parliament elections, we gained only 11 percent of the votes cast? A serious analysis of the prevailing situation makes it possible to give a positive answer to this question.

The lagging of our party's strategy behind reality was expressed particularly by the fact that the alliance with the Socialists has started to take on a form that is unacceptable for us. To continue following obediently in the wake of the Socialist Party would help us gain a few seats, but this would be at the cost of giving up the main objectives that are supported by the working people. The PCF cannot be expected to do this! We must immediately draw serious lessons from past experience in order to lay down a new course.

The task of the struggle to create the new popular majority rally accords with our political strategy and the desire to advance along the path of democracy, which is inseparably linked to alliance and struggle for the sake of democratic self-governing socialism.

Dwelling on the new elements that are being introduced by this initiative, G. Marchais noted that previously the alliance was often reduced to playing the role of "an instrument to exert pressure" downwards from the top. Now we are talking about attaching greatest importance to specific activity by Communists wherever considerable, specific, frank, and diverse activity is in progress to mobilize the masses.

Our party's new and major initiative would lose its significance if it were isolated from our analysis of the crisis. The popular majority rally means, apart from anything else, heeding the urgent aspirations of the population, taking them into consideration, elaborating and advocating among the masses truly anticrisis measures, and gaining support for them.

Another question: Do forces actually exist that can be rallied to lead France out of the crisis situation? In a country where 85 percent of the working population consists of hired labor, various ways to cooperate can be found by those who are doomed to exhausting labor without the right of choice or are experiencing the drama of unemployment.

What are those forces? First and foremost, they are those who are directly experiencing the effect of the crisis: unemployed, people engaged in heavy labor, low-paid working people, pensioners on small pensions, Frenchmen whose needs are heeded less and less, whose children are most affected by the collapse of the education system, and those under the worst housing conditions. We are thinking primarily of those millions of working people, those millions of families, when we offer a society of fairness, dignity, and liberty.

It is not only the workers, but also the engineers, technicians, and cadres in administrative and management services who are now affected by unemployment and the falling purchasing power. This applies to the workers in mental labor, representatives of the scientific and artistic intelligentsia, artisans and small traders, and medium and small entrepreneurs.

For the most part young people, too, are ready to work and struggle for noble ideals. The same can be said of women. They are the most acutely affected by unemployment, lack of the necessary professional training, and low wages. French working people have many common aims with immigrant workers: the struggle against racism, for the right to work and improve their purchasing power, for adequate living conditions and the opportunity to receive education for children.

In enumerating all this, we draw the main conclusion, which is that it is necessary and possible to mount a broad movement against the crisis.

At the same time, the congress' draft resolution specifies that we are also ready to conclude agreements with other political organizations, particularly with the socialist party, if such agreements prove possible. In accordance with this we confirm that "the communist party will remain a firm supporter of the union of left-wing forces."

We set ourselves the task of creating a rally of the masses on a scale which exceeds the bounds of the political majority of the left that existed in the past. It is perfectly obvious that, in speaking of its broad scale, we are not thinking of the right-wing parties. Against them we resolutely do and will continue to struggle, but we will appeal to those French people who do not necessarily count themselves among the left and yet have reasons for occupying their places in the broad movement from the desire to further economic, social, and national progress. Our proposal to create a new popular majority rally is a major political initiative. We extend our hand to millions of men and women and young people, who are now disillusioned and adrift. It is a new prospect moblizing them to struggle.

The keynote speaker went on to dwell on the activity of the mass organizations, to which, as he noted, the PCF pays great attention. There is a powerful trade union movement in the country; historically, during the joint class struggle special relations were established between our party and the country's biggest trade union center -- the General Confederation of Labor. At the same time, the PCF would like to maintain relations with other trade union organizations.

It is not enough, G. Marchais said, to point to the PCF's vanguard role in the political struggle, it is necessary to implement it in every day activity.

A key factor in implementing party policy, G. Marchais stressed, is the activity of the primary party organizations. We do not conceal the fact that after the 24th congress the trials that beset us led to a weakening of our ranks: At the end of 1984 there were 608,543 members in the party. The keynote speaker stressed the importance of creating primary PCF organizations wherever there are working people, that is at enterprises and institutions.

G. Marchais sharply condemned the continuing anticommunist campaign in the country, in which national radio and television in particular are involved. Everything we say and do, he said, is being falsified and slandered. Attempts are being made to gradually remove from people's consciousness everything that our party has been and is for France and its people. Blasphemous attempts are being made to equate the Communist Party and the extreme right-wing forces. This venture is not only insulting to the Communists, it is destructive for democracy in our country.

Touching on organizational problems, G.Marchais noted that during the precongress discussion a huge majority of Communists confirmed their allegiance to the principle of democratic centralism. This principle, he pointed out, guarantees the unity of action of all Communists and inspires the confidence in working people and the nation that our party speaks with one voice and pursues one policy.

Whereas it is in the nature of a social-democratic party to advocate one policy and pursue another in practice, in a revolutionary party words do not diverge from deeds.

Our party's 25th congress, G. Marchais said in conclusion, is proceeding under the dual sign of hope and struggle. This hope is not blind. It will be realized if it bases itself on the struggle of our people -- the author and protagonist of its own movement forward toward freedom and happiness. To work for this is the task of the moment. To this we devote all our forces and all our heart, convinced that in our country the French Communist Party has a great future.

Then the delegates began discussion of the PCF Central Committee report.

Congress Debate Reported

PM111100 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[PRAVDA, TASS correspondents I. Shchedrov, Yu. Lopatin report: "For the Sake of Working People's Interests; At the 25th PCF Congress"]

[Excerpts] Paris, 8 Feb -- The 25th routine French Communist Party [PCF] Congress is continuing work at a sports center in the Paris proletarian suburb of Saint-Ouen. The debate has started following the PCF Central Committee report delivered on the first day by party Secretary General Georges Marchais.

Henri Krasucki, member of the PCF Politburo and secretary general of the country's largest trade union center, the General Confederation of Labor, dwelt on an analysis of the new political situation that has taken shape in the country and the next tasks in the working people's struggle at the present stage. Concerning the Communists' withdrawal from the socialist-led government last summer, he said: We did everything in our power to carry out people's aspirations. We left the government only when it demonstrated by its policy that it was abdicating its own commitments. It was impossible to act in any other way. The main point of our struggle is to defend working people's interests together with them. Each political grouping must be answerable for its actions. Is the Communist Party responsible for the fact that those in power, giving in to the pressure of capital, began to use it to pursue a course directly opposed to the policy on which they were elected? The government, he stressed, must act in the interests of the working people.

We live in a remarkable era of profound changes, H. Krasucki continued. Never before has the problem of building socialism in France been so immediate. This provides inspiration, but it also imposes new commitments. In an industrially developed capitalist country like ours, we must seek new ways together and create a more just society: a French-style socialism. It took us time to understand this, and we delayed. This is stated clearly and frankly in the draft congress resolution and Georges Marchais' report.

We must make the transition, he said in conclusion, from the previous consensus struggle for union to a new struggle in line with the demands of our day. Of course, the question of political power remains; only the concept of union changes. The main thing is the movement of the people, which is to be seen as the prime and constant factor that can never be replaced in any way. The party must help to raise the masses' consciousness. We have understood and changed a great deal, while maintaining our revolutionary individuality. We have acquired maturity.

On behalf of the Communist Party leadership, the delegates to the PCF supreme forum, and all French Communists, Maxime Gremetz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PCF Central Committee, greeted the emissaries of fraternal and workers' parties and progressive and national liberation movements of the world attending the congress.

The delegates stood and the auditorium thundered with applause when he cited the names of the representatives of the fraternal parties of the USSR, Bulgaria, Poland, Cuba, Vietnam, China, and others.

We invited to our congress, M. Gremetz said, emmissaries from more than 100 communist and workers' parties, which represent 80 million fighters for the working people's cause. French Communists attach great significance to strengthening fraternal friendship and cooperation with these parties, and also with progressive and national liberation movements in Asia, Africa, and Latin America that are leading their peoples' struggle against poverty, hunger, and mass illiteracy and for a better future and social progress. We advocate strengthening international solidarity and acting jointly in the struggle for independence and sovereignty, for a new international order, and for peace and disarmament. We declare once again from this congress' platform that we are ready to establish contacts and links, including unofficial links, with socialist and social democratic parties waging the struggle for peace and disarmament.

The history of the PCF, the speaker recalled, is a history of struggle against colonialism and racism and in defense of human rights. Internationalism and solidarity permeate all the activity of French Communists. We feel close to all those who are fighting with us for common ideals -- the ideals of Communists.

The congress is continuing its work.

Congress Ends

PM111429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by PRAVDA and TASS correspondents I. Shchredov and Yu. Lopatin: "Militant Program of Struggle. The 25th French Communist Party Congress Has Ended"]

[Text] Paris, 10 Feb -- The routine, 25th Congress of the French Communist Party [PCF] completed its work today in Saint-Ouen, a proletarian suburb of Paris.

Representatives of many fraternal communist and workers parties and of progressive and national liberation movements, including a CPSU delegation headed by M.S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, participated in it.

The delegates to the highest forum of the working people's combat vanguard -- emissaries of France's more than 600,000 Communists -- spent 5 days formulating the party's strategy and tactics in the new political situation that has taken shape in the country since last summer and the priority tasks of the struggle for a new union of the majority of the people, against the offensive of big capital and reaction and the increased pressure from imperialist forces headed by the United States, in defense of sovereignty and independence, and for peace and disarmament.

The overwhelming majority of the speakers supported the general line of the party leadership set forth in the PCF Central Committee report submitted by PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais and in the draft congress resolution. Speeches by individual delegates who voiced disagreement with the general line were sharply criticized by many speakers during the succeeding debate. The PCF Central Committee report was approved by an overwhelming majority of 96.7 percent, with 58 abstentions.

During the debate and in the documents adopted by the congress great attention was devoted to the Communist Party's vanguard role in class battles for the working people's interests, for a way out of the crisis along the lines of modernizing, reviving the national economy, and curbing mass unemployment, for peace and disarmament, and for socialism. According to figures cited in the report of the congress credentials commission, two-thirds -- 63.4 percent -- of the delegates who participated in the work of the PCF's highest forum and represented all its department federations are workers and employees, 30 percent are representatives of the intelligentsia, 69 congress participants are unemployed, and 32 percent of the delegates are women. This figure, the report states, corresponds to the proportion of women in the party as a whole. The delegates average age is 38. Some 44 of them joined the party between 1920 and 1944. More than half the delegates are members of local party cells at industrial enterprises. They include 21 National Assembly deputies and 8 senators, and 590 hold elected posts on local organs of power -- from municipalities to department general councils.

The 4 days of discussion are over. The report of the Auditing Commission on the draft congress resolution was delivered by Paul Laurent, commission chairman, member of the Politburo, and secretary of the PCF Central Committee. For several months preceding our forum, he said, a broad democratic discussion of the draft resolution of the 25th congress was conducted in our party on the initiative of its leadership. Its scope is indicated by the fact that more than 3,200 amendments, comments, and additions to the original text were submitted and discussed at section meetings, as well as more than 1,000 at PCF department federation conferences. Almost 500 of them won support at various federation conferences. He mentioned that the overwhelming majority of conference participants approved the draft resolution of the 25th PCF Congress proposed by the Central Committee.

The commission, P. Laurent continued, recommends incorporating some of the proposed amendments in the document. They chiefly concern the need to elaborate on certain specific questions of party tactics at the present stage, notably in connection with the upcoming elections, as well as a number of points of a more general nature, such as the role of the broad people's movement in the struggle to build socialism in France. Many of them provide in-depth analysis of the nature of the present crisis, its consequences, and the urgent problems facing the country. At the same time the commission considers it necessary to reject certain amendments, particularly those concerning certain aspects of the PCF's foreign policy course, as running counter to the party's general line.

The congress delegates adopted the proposed draft resolution by a majority of 96.2 percent of the votes. Some 65 delegates abstained, and not a single vote was cast against. The results of the vote were applauded.

The concluding session of the 25th PCF Congress was held this afternoon in the Saint-Ouen Sports Center. Georges Marchais, reelected PCF secretary general, took the floor. On behalf of the delegates to the French Communists' highest party forum he thanked the emissaries of the fraternal communist and workers parties and the progressive and national liberation movements who attended the congress.

The congress was over. There was a thunderous ovation. The Internationale and the French national anthem -- the Marseillaise -- resounded beneath the vaults of the vast auditorium.

The first plenum of the new PCF Central Committee was held the same day. It elected the PCF Politburo, the PCF Central Committee Secretariat, and the Central Political Control Commission.

In the evening the PCF leadership gave a reception in honor of the emmissaries of the fraternal communist and workers parties and the progressive and national liberation movements who attended the 25th PCF Congress. The reception was held in a warm, comradely atmosphere. On behalf of the Soviet Union's Communists the CPSU delegation presented the PCF with a miniature copy of the famous sculpture "Motherland," which stands on the Mamayev Kurgan in the hero-city of Volgograd.

Soviet Delegation Departs

LD111043 Moscow TASS in English 1029 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Paris February 11 TASS -- A CPSU delegation, led by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Party Control Committee at the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Solomentsev, which took part in the 25th Congress of the French Communist Party at the invitation of the PCF leadership, left Paris for Moscow today.

The CPSU delegation was seen off by member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the PCF Central Committee Gaston Plissonnier, and member of the PCF Central Committee Louis Baillot.

Delegation Returns to Moscow

LD112051 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] The CPSU delegation led by Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee, returned to Moscow from Paris today. The delegation attended the 25th French Communist Party [PCF] congress at the invitation of the PCF leadership.

The delegation was welcomed in Moscow by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the CPSU Moscow Gorkom; Comrade Kruchina, member of the CPSU Central Committee and CPSU Central Committee administrator of Affairs; Comrade Gustov, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; and Comrade Chernyayev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, as well as other senior personnel of the CPSU Central Committee.

WEINBERGER ADDRESS AT MUNICH CONFERENCE VIEWED

LD112241 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 11 Feb 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev, with Pavel Kasparov commentary]

[Excerpts] U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, on an official visit to the FRG, has made a new attempt to justify the star wars program proposed by President Reagan. Addressing the participants in the Wehrkunde military-scientific conference in Munich, he specifically stated that Washington's plans for militarizing space are aimed not at the further stepping up of the arms race, but, on the contrary, at diminishing it. Over to my colleague, commentator Pavel Kasparov:

Weinberger's speech in Munich is obviously part of the U.S. efforts to force West Europe to reconcile itself to their plans to prepare for the so-called star wars. The point is that the United States, since the very announcement of the star wars program, has clashed with the as yet uncoordinated, but already rather determined opposition of the West European public to Washington's plans to deploy an antimissile defense system with space-based elements.

The inhabitants of the old continent -- and the local press bears persuasive witness to this -- are following Washington's and NATO's increase in military preparations in the world with growing concern.

Much of the hopes of the peace-loving forces in the world, including in West Europe, are placed on the Geneva talks. These forces would not like to see the Soviet-U.S. talks on the key issues of modern times deadlocked again.

However, this does not suit official Washington, which tries in words to seek effective ways of reducing the military opposition and strengthening peace in the world, but in reality tries to undermine them.

Weinberger's present speech at the Munich Wehrkunde conference belongs, too, to these attempts. Obviously trying to say that black is white, the U.S. defense secretary not only tried to justify the Washington administration's actions in now transferring the arms race into space, but also even tried to prove the humanity of the U.S. plans for creating star wars weaponry.

It is recalled in this connection that Washington also once tried to make out that another of its pernicious brainchilds -- the neutron bomb -- was humanitarian. But the plans for creating these weapons were not to be realized. The peoples of the world found the strength to declare a determined no to neutron death. It would be nice to believe that the star wars plans await a similar fate, too, despite all the eloquence of their transatlantic defenders.

USSR DELEGATION MEETS WITH SYRIAN LEADERS

Al-Asad, Pastukhov Confer

PM111231 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Gratitude for Selfless Aid"]

[Text] Damascus, 10 Feb -- A meeting has been held here between Syrian President H. al-Asad and a delegation from the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries headed by B.N. Pastukhov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade and of the USSR-Syria Friendship Society Central Board.

President H. al-Asad spoke highly of the Soviet Union's consistent policy on questions of a Near East settlement and the Soviet support for the Arab peoples' just struggle to free the Israeli-occupied territories and restore the legitimate rights of the region's peoples.

Relations between Syria and the Soviet Union, the Ba'ath Party and the CPSU, and the Syrian and Soviet peoples, he said, are developing successfully in all spheres. The basis of these relations was laid by the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

H. al-Asad expressed gratitude to the Soviet people for the selfless aid which the USSR is giving Syria and all Arab peoples in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

F.N. Fedotov, Soviet ambassador to Syria, took part in the meeting.

Meeting With Al-Zu'bi

PM121305 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] Damascus February 11 TASS -- A visiting delegation from the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, led by Chairman of the State Committee for Printing, Publishing and Book Trade, Chairman of the Central Board of the USSR-Syrian Friendship Society Boris Pastukhov, has met with chairman of the People's Council (Parliament) of the Syrian Arab Republic Mahmud al-Zu'bu.

The Syrian People, Mahmud al-Zu'bi said during the conversation, experience most cordial feelings towards the great Soviet Union and highly values the USSR's assistance to Syria in developing and strengthening the national economy. He expressed profound gratitude to the USSR for its invariable support for the struggle of the Syrian and other Arab peoples against the dangerous plots of imperialism, Zionism and reaction in the Near East.

The head of the Soviet delegation expressed thanks for the warm welcome and hospitality shown in Syria to the representatives of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries.

The same day the delegation visited the city of Al-Qunaytirah, barbarously destroyed by Israeli aggressors. There was a conversation with the leadership of the provincial Ba'th Party District Committee.

TASS REPORTS ISRAELI AIR RAIDS OVER AL-BIQA'

LD111511 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Beirut February 11 TASS -- Israeli aircraft have been conducting raids on Lebanese territory for the second consecutive day. Today, several populated localities in the Al-Biqa' Valley were subjected to barbarous bombing runs. There are casualties among the civilian population. Considerable material damage was caused.

Simultaneously, the occupation authorities are mounting repressions in the occupied Lebanese regions. According to reports reaching here, an Israeli patrol in Sayda opened fire on city residents. As a result, one person was killed and another gravely wounded.

Bombastic Campaign' Hit

LD111623 Moscow TASS in English 1537 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 11 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

The Israeli bandit bombing of vicinities of the Lebanese town of Shtawra has left not only smouldering ruins and spilt blood of innocent victims. It turned to ashes the Tel Aviv bombastic campaign around its imaginary "peaceability" and the readiness to display "good will" -- to go away from Lebanon. But having announced the intention to withdraw its troops from Lebanon, Israel through its UN representative unambiguously "reserved" the "right" to hit strikes on the Lebanese territory when it pleases. As is shown by yesterday's raid, Tel Aviv's words are not at variance with deeds....

What are leaders of the Zionist state after, what are their real intentions? The answer to that question this time, too, should be sought in Washington where Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin has just been on a visit. It is by no means accidental that exactly he was instructed to negotiate about the granting to Tel Aviv of additional "emergency aid": The lion's share of new, gratis, subsidies will go for equipping the Israeli military with newest combat equipment. Saying that the planned withdrawal of troops from Lebanon will allegedly be detrimental to Israel's "security", Washington and Tel Aviv already now are laying the material foundation for would-be aggressive actions against Arabs.

Having set the aim to get a change in the correlation of forces in the region in their favour, Washington and Tel Aviv do not limit themselves to further build-up of the Israeli military potential. The notorious "Reagan plan" on the Middle East has been taken again from the shelf in the White House. Attempts are being made to impose it upon that or other Arab state, using the known "carrot and stick" policy. The carrot is the talk on possible withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, and the stick is the threat of use of force.

It is now backed by piratic Israeli air raids. Tomorrow it might be again the Pentagon's turn. In the Pentagon, it was narrated by the American ABC television company, it is expected that in the not far-off future it could be given an order to lift pre-emptive strikes on terrorist grouping in Lebanon. May the expression "terroristic groupings" remain on the conscience of American politicians and propagandists: By their own experience, when their blood was spilt, patriots of Lebanon and Palestine, Vietnam and Grenada, Nicaragua and El Salvador know on whom they in Washington put such a label. In all the rest U.S. and Israeli actions in the Middle East are absolutely clear: to work for American-Israeli hegemony through joint efforts and by any means.

MOSCOW EXAMINES CROCKER VISIT TO S. AFRICA

LD120004 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Aleksandr Fedorov commentary]

[Text] Today, Aleksandr Fedorov of our staff looks at the visit that Mr Chester Crocker, deputy of the American state secretary for African affairs, is paying to Pretoria:

It is hard to say with what materials Mr Crocker got acquainted before leaving on his trip to the capital of South Africa, one of innumerable. But one must assume that he read the report of the United Nations special apartheid committee entitled "State Terrorism in South Africa," which sums up the activities of the apartheid regime as crimes against the human race and war crimes. And it is to be assumed that he also got acquainted with the sentiments of African statesmen in regard to Pretoria's policy of apartheid, for example, the condemnation of this policy by President Kennethe Kaunda of Zambia and by Nigeria's Foreign Minister Ibrahim Gambari. And incidentally, these two gentlemen also severely criticized the collaboration of the U.S. Government with the racists. Chester Crocker's trip to the citadel of the racists and their condemnation by the African leaders have coincided in time. Perhaps this is the reason why the State Department kept secret the mission of its African affairs expert.

It was only last Friday, after the news of Mr Crocker's visit had appeared in the press, that a State Department spokesperson admitted that Mr Crocker had left on his voyage on Wednesday and that he would return to Washington in a week's time. The substance of his talks in Pretoria was not revealed and this too has given rise to much speculation. However, we can be sure of one thing. Judging from Washington's concrete deeds, hardly is (?it) aiming at getting this racist policy reviewed a policy which is arousing so much indignation both inside and outside Africa. Mr Crocker will not condemn the crimes of the racists for the simple reason that the White House is acting in accordance with its declared so-called quite diplomacy. This diplomacy boils down to sitting on the fence. And waiting for the racists to come to their senses and to engage in reform. And the White House has been sitting on this fence now for over 4 years and for over 4 years Mr Pieter Botha has been promising to water down apartheid.

And the American envoy will also not criticize his hospitable hosts for their country having the notorious fame of occupying first place in the world for their number of capital punishment sentences and the number of daily murders committed by the police in the streets, for this stems directly from the cooperation of the two countries. These monsters who are committing crimes against mankind and are engaging in war crimes have been secretly supplied by the United States with military planes and other military hardware. This has enabled South Africa to step up her aggressive action against her African neighbors and to continue her occupation of part of Angola. And American supplies of police equipment are being used to suppress the dissatisfaction of the black Africans. And during the present visit of Mr Crocker, South African police are shooting down demonstrators in the (Krodogh) suburbs and in Port Elizabeth with American weapons.

The indictment [words indistinct]. Perhaps Mr Crocker will express indignation at the 1,000-odd miners losing their lives every year due to the capitalists' refusing to work out money for appropriate safety precautions.

Perhaps he'll pluck up courage in view of [words indistinct] of Johannesburg and give vent to his anger. This again is doubtful for these goldmines are owned by British and American corporations. And this doubt becomes all the more doubtful [as heard] when one takes into account that we have the word of THE WASHINGTON POST that United States investments in South Africa have reached the $15 billion mark.

From being forced to reveal the timetable of Mr Crocker's visit, Washington will now have to reveal the results of his visit. The earlier visits were dubbed as getting to know the situation on the spot, consultative, and the continuation of quiet diplomacy. Probably, we have a similar misnomer this time too. Many are the formulas that can be devised under which even an unholy alliance with the devilish racists can be called a policy of constructive cooperation.

BRIEFS

ZIMBABWEAN ENVOY TO USSR -- Zimbabwe has appointed an ambassador to the Soviet Union. This is seen as evidence of a further strengthening of friendly relations between the USSR and Zimbabwe, which is following the road of building a socialist society. The ambassador is Oswald Ndanga. The upward trend in the friendly relations between the two countries is also evidenced by the trade agreement they signed last year. [Text] [Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 9 Feb 85 LD]

TASS REPORTS RESIGNATION OF CHILEAN CABINET

LD120914 Moscow TASS in English 0844 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Buenos Aires February 12 TASS -- According to reports from Santiago, the Pinochet regime's cabinet of ministers has resigned in a body on Monday. The causes behind the resignation are not disclosed but observers link it with sharp heightening of the situation in Chile. Despite brutal repressions the broad masses of people come out still firmer against the hateful tyranny.

MORE ON CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S USSR VISIT

Leaves Yerevan for Leningrad

LD082145 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Malmierca, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, foreign minister of the Republic of Cuba, continued his familiarization tour of Yerevan. He viewed its sights and construction sites and visited the republican center of aesthetic education where drawings by children from more than 100 countries are on show. The guest also visited the Mashdots Institute of Ancient Manuscripts in Matenadaran. Today, Malmierca left Yerevan for Leningrad.

Meets Leningrad Officials

LD102359 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] Malmierca, Cuban Communist Party Central Committee member, and Cuban foreign minister, visiting Leningrad, was received by the city's gorispolkom and was informed of the successes of the people of Leningrad in fulfilling economic and social development tasks. The minister passed on a cordial greeting from the working people of the town of Santiago de Cuba, which is Leningrad's twin city. He visited the Isaakiyevskiy cathedral and viewed the sights of Leningrad.

Ends Visit, Departs

LD102007 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] Leningrad February 10 TASS -- Isidoro Malmierca, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba, today left the Soviet Union upon the completion of his official visit of friendship at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

TASS COMMENTATOR SCORES U.S.-HONDURAN EXERCISES

LD111744 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 11 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir writes:

A new series of large-scale U.S.-Honduran "Big Pine 3" exercises that started on the Honduran territory look as a prelude to a large-scale aggression against Nicaragua.

This is shown by many facts, specifically bh the fact that units of U.S. Army are involved in the exercises close to the Nicaraguan borders, that the 82d and 101st Airborne Divisions of the USA that played a sinister role during the U.S. aggression in Grenada in the autumn of 1983 take part in the exercises.

The psychological war against the Sandinists and government that became more acute in the recent days attests to the growing threat of the intervention against Nicaragua. The new slanderous writings, the so-called "white paper" of the U.S. Administration on the situation in Central America, have been added to unbridled anti-Nicaraguan allegations of the Washington administration. In the preface to the "white paper" by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, more attempts are made to distort the vital problems of Central America. The Pentagon's chief alleges, for instance, that these problems are consequences of a "communist conspiracy", that the USSR and Cuba actively promote instability in Central America in an effort to turn all countries of the region into their "satellites". By the way, the same lies are made in the Pentagon's statement about the opening of "Big Pine 3" exercises.

The statement is aimed at creating the impression that these exercises are held in preparation for "repulsing a Nicaraguan aggression".

This propaganda trick is nothing new, and its purpose is obvious. Washington made a recourse to it more than once before. Suffice it to recall Grenada. The United States ascribed aggressive intentions to it and under that false pretext launched its Armed Forces against it. The U.S. ruling circles act in the same way when they were overthrowing the democratic government of Jacobo Arbenz in Guatemala in 1954 and were landing their forces in the Dominican Republic in 1965.

Aside from the preparation of the intervention against Nicargua, war hysteria whipped up by Washington around that country pursues also another aim: to bring pressure on the U.S. Congress and compel it to endorse unprecedented appropriations for the support of the pro-American dictatorial regimes in Central America and of the gang of Somoza thugs guided by the CIA. This is the purpose of false insinuations of the Washington administration about "communist menace" to Central America.

There is no doubt that "Big Pine 3" exercises and the publishing of the "white paper" timed for them are aimed at torpedoing the efforts for the peaceful settlement of conflict situations in Central America. It is not accidental also that Washington takes these provocative actions on the threshold of a new conference of countries of the Contadora Group.

It is not the quest of peace and stability in Central America that is the purpose of the Washington administration. Everything shows that it continues taking steps in the area [words indistinct] of state terrorism and the export of counter-revolution, along the road of armed brigandage.

U.S. PROMISE TO LEAVE GRENADA 'POLITICAL SHOW'

LD090028 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow, 8 Feb (TASS) -- Leonid Ponomarev, TASS political observer, writes: The U.S. State Department has announced that by approximately the end of September this year -- that is, by the 2d anniversary of the invasion -- American troops will be finally withdrawn from Grenada. If this should happen, and this is very doubtful, the 2 years of direct American troop management of the island will only be exchanged for a refined, camouflaged form of enslavement.

The promised withdrawal of troops is nothing but a political "show," the directors of which want to whitewash the dirty U.S. action toward this tiny island.

In October 1983 sections of the 82d U.S. Airborne Division and other subdivisions crucified independent Grenada and turned the island's population of 100,000 into American prisoners. The consequences of the U.S. invasion grow more and more monstrous: the complete crash of the economy with the damage caused by the aggression exceeding $100 million; liquidation of the very important social changes introduced during the period of the people's government; and the vast number of young people among the unemployed, the number of which represents 40 percent. The entire population has been subjected to a special psychological brainwashing. Such subdivisions at the First Battallion of Psychological Operations of the U.S. Army and the special groups of the 82nd Airborne Division are literally trying to remove from the memory of the people of Grenada all those shocks they had to live through and which they continue to live through under the conditions of the American occupation. The withdrawal of American combat subunits will change almost nothing on the island. The occupation regime will remain. American domination in all spheres of life, the domination of the CIA and the other U.S. special services, is virtually unlimited. The island is rapidly being turned into a Pengaton bridgehead, from which American troops can mount forays in the region.

Encountering decisive condemnation by world public opinion of the United States aggressive policies against Grenada, as well as in Central America and the Caribbean basin region, the U.S. Administration is seeking ways to squelch unfavorable reaction. It is banking above all on duping the public with various assurances of a "return to democracy" on Grenada, the withdrawal of American troops, and so on. However, the unseemly political spectacles Washington is playing out, and that includes the spectacle over Grenada, will not eclipse the tragedy suffered by Grenadians under the yoke of American occupation.

CARIBBEAN STATES REJECT U.S. MULTINATIONAL FORCE

LD110001 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Vitaliy Sobolev commentary]

[Text] According to PRENSA LATINA reports, six Caribbean countries have again rejected the American plan to set up a local multinational armed force for intervention, at Washington's command, in any of the small states of the Caribbean basin. At the microphone is our commentator, Vitaliy Sobolev:

Since U.S. incursions, whose victims in the past were so often Latin American countries, are arousing growing opposition, and since intervention is costing the United States more and more, it is trying to carry out actions in the spirit of gunboat diplomacy with the help of others. It is using the Gusanos counterrevolutionaries against Cuba and the Somozists and Gusanos against Nicaragua.

During their incursion against Grenada, detachments of soldiers from Caribbean puppet regimes formed a shield, albeit a totally transparent one, for the American troops. This is not the 1st decade in which Washington has tried to push through the idea in Latin America of an inter-American peace-keeping force -- a gendarme corps made up of Latin American servicemen -- in the interests of U.S. policies.

American leaders have long been fearful that a revolutionary situation would arise in one of the countries of this blazing continent.

If they were to send their own army, the consequences for the United States would be most unfavorable. How splendid it would be, they dream in Washington, to have in hand something in the way of a fire brigade made up of local soldiers. But the meaning of this escapade, whatever pretty label the Washington actors choose to pin on it, is very obvious to the Latin Americans.

In the Caribbean basin the situation is also fraught with political flashpoints -- the same poverty, unemployment, and illiteracy, if not worse. Even so there is a difference in the situation compared with that on the continent. Most of the island countries have small territories and populations; they have recently received their independence, and vestiges of colonialism make it easier for the United States to establish its hegemony there. Recently, American propaganda has been widely advertising Reagan's so-called Caribbean initiative. It generally involves fairly modest sums -- a few millions dollars to one Caribbean country, and a few to another. All this has the same aim in mind: to strengthen American influence and hinder the growth of any anti-imperialist mood. In order to guarantee further against any kind of upheaval, Washington, in exchange for dollars, is trying to carry out its old idea, this time within the framework of the Caribbean basin. However, this idea is so repulsive to the Latin Americans that they have rejected it time and time again under the conditions created by the United States in this region.

FIFTH BOLIVIAN CP CONGRESS OPENS IN LA PAZ

LD100830 Moscow TASS in English 0822 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] La Paz February 10 TASS -- The Fifth National Congress of the Communist Party of Boliva (PCB) has opened here. It is being attended by 577 delegates representing all the party organisations of the country.

A report of the PCB Central Committee was delivered by Jorge Kolle Cueto, first secretary of the PCB Central Committee.

VOROTNIKOV ADDRESSES MEETING OF VOLGOGRAD VOTERS

PM111217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report under the rubric "Working People's Preelection Meetings": "For the Motherland's Prosperity: Voters' Meeting With V.I. Vorotnikov"]

[Text] The working people of Volgograd are continuing in peacetime the heroic feat of the defenders of the Volga stronghold. They have launched widespread competition for a fitting greeting to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. More than one-half of the inhabitants of the hero-city were born and have grown up in peacetime, and the memory of those to whom they owe their happy, creative labor lives on in their grateful hearts.

Many of them went to the Lenin Palace of Culture on 9 February wearing their combat orders and shock labor awards. They were attending a meeting of the voters of Krasnooktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug with RSFSR Supreme Soviet candidate deputy Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

The meeting was opened by B.B. Mylnikov, first secretary of Krasnooktyabrskiy CPSU Raykom.

It was with great enthusiasm that an honorary presidium was elected comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

The candidate deputy's agent, Hero of Socialist Labor A.F. Serkov, metallurgist at the "Krasnyy Oktyabr" plant, talked about V.I. Vorotnikov's life and career and urged all the voters to vote unanimously for the candidates of the indestructible bloc of Communists and nonparty people.

The meeting was addressed by A.M. Katyshev, secretary of the "Barrikady" Association party committee; O.V. Sviridov, team leader at the "Volgogradmetallurgstroy" Trust; O.P. Medyantsev, director of School No 95; and V.G. Shlegovich, secretary of the metallurgical-technical college Komsomol committee. They stressed that Volgograders, like all other Soviet people, unanimously approve of and support the party's domestic and foreign policy and are utterly determined to increase their contribution to the motherland's economic and defense might. The city and oblast's labor collectives are working hard to successfully fulfill the targets for this year and for the 5-year plan as a whole and to ensure a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress.

V.I. Vorotnikov was warmly greeted by the meeting when he rose to speak. He heartily thanked the okrug's working people for the high honor of being nominated as RSFSR Supreme Soviet candidate deputy. As a Communist, the speaker said, I view this decision as approval of the Leninist Communist Party's activity whose supreme purpose and aim is the welfare of the Soviet people and the happiness and prosperity of the socialist homeland.

The preparations for the elections to the Supreme Soviets of the union and autonomous republics and local soviets are taking place in an atmosphere of new enthusiasm, creative initiative, and energy among the masses and positive changes in the country's economy and in all spheres of social life. The Soviet people, closely united around the Communist Party and its Central Committee, are working selflessly to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The present election campaign is particularly significant because it coincides with the actual preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. Looking ahead to its supreme forum, the party is seeking to comprehend more deeply the ground that has been covered, to ascertain the unresolved problems, and to determine the immediate and long-term tasks of our society's development.

K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is making a great personal contribution to the elaboration of topical problems of Marxist-Leninist theory and the scientific concept of developed socialism and to the solution of the fundamental tasks of our society's further progress and the strengthening of world peace.

It is with great satisfaction, the candidate deputy said, that I convey to you and to all Volgograders cordial greetings from Konstantin Ustinovich and his very best wishes of success in the implementation of the party's creative plans and wishes c. health and happiness.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state attach paramount significance to the development of the economy and to economic building. This creates the material foundation for our society's comprehensive progress, for the strengthening of the country's defense might and the growth of the people's well-being and living standard.

Recently the party elaborated and has been implementing effective measures to fundamentally improve the work of the national economy's leading sectors, improve the economy's efficiency on the basis of intensification, and improve the management machinery. This is bearing fruit. In 1983-84 the average increase in industrial output in the country reached R31 billion, which is 40 percent higher than in the first years of the 5-year plan. There have been undoubted successes in agriculture. The sector's output increased over the 2 years by approximately R22 billion.

In the period since the last elections the RSFSR working people have achieved substantial results. In 5 years the republic's national income has increased by 19 percent, and over 90 percent of the increase was due to increased social labor productivity. Industrial output increased by 18 percent.

There was an increase in the production of many types of agricultural products and purchases of the main livestock products, vegetables, and potatoes increased substantially.

Construction has been further developed in the republic. During the period fixed capital worth nearly R500 billion has been commissioned, which is 27 percent more than in the previous 5-year period. More than 500 state industrial enterprises have been constructed. They include major thermal and nuclear power stations, coal pits, metallurgy, machine building and petrochemical enterprises, plants and factories for the production of various consumer goods, and agricultural, trade, and service facilities.

Entire regions are being transformed and the economic development of many RSFSR autonomous republics, oblasts, and okrugs is accelerating. The ahead-of-schedule opening of the entire Baykal-Amur Main Railroad to working traffic is of great significance. It will make it possible to make wider national economic use of the natural resources of Siberia and the Far East.

The successes in the economic sphere, V.I. Vorotnikov noted, have made it possible in the last 5 years to implement major measures to improve the working people's living standard. Real per capita incomes in the RSFSR have increased by 13 percent. Around 6 million apartments have been commissioned, which has enabled 28 million people, or 20 percent of the republic's population, to improve their housing conditions.

A large number of schools, hospitals, health centers, movie theaters, and preschool establishments has been constructed.

The Volgograders are making a fitting contribution to the solution of the tasks facing the republic and the country as a whole. Industrial output in the oblast has increased by 16 percent over 5 years; last year its value was R8.2 billion. Ferrous metallurgy, machine-building and metal-working, chemical and petrochemical, light, food, and other industrial enterprises are coping successfully with their targets. The production of top-quality goods is increasing.

Volgograd was awarded a CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner for All-Union Socialist Competition results in 1984. The speaker warmly congratulated the meeting on this important award.

All that has been achieved in the period between the elections in the development of the economy and the growth of the people's well-being, he said, is a source of legitimate pride. It is the result of Soviet people's hard work and our party's multifaceted organizational work and it is a manifestation of the fundamental advantages of our social system.

Analyzing the trends in economic and social development, the party Central Committee has concluded that the country has come to the point where profound qualitative advances are needed in the economy as well as the adoption of more vigorous and decisive measures to intensify production. "The point is," Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed, "that before the end of the eighties we must achieve a fundamental breakthrough in improving the efficiency of the national economy and in intensifying all its sectors."

The introduction of the latest equipment and technology into production and the retooling of enterprises are of key importance. The party demands that this should be based on fundamentally new and truly revolutionary discoveries and solutions that increase labor productivity many times over and ensure high quality products. Above all, this means automation based on the achievements of microelectronics, flexible production units capable of switching quickly to the manufacture of new products, versatile processing centers, and industrial robots. The best achievements of Soviet and foreign science and technology should be the guides here.

The need for this kind of work is dictated by the fact that some national economic sectors still have a large proportion of obsolete equipment and the mechanization and automation of production processes and reduction of low-productivity and unattractive manual labor are slower than they should be. A higher retooling rate and a substantial improvement in production's qualitative indicators are particularly important at a time when enterprises, ministries, and departments are actively preparing plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan.

In this connection the speaker pointed to the importance of improving the planning of scientific and technical progress, improving the structure and content of plans as regards new technology, orienting the plans toward the implementation of radical transformations in production, and ensuring closer organic linkage with other sections of the plan. In order to accelerate scientific and technical progress it is important to make fuller use of the scientific potential of the country and of the republic, to more widely involve scientists from the academic, VUZ, and sector branches of science, and to develop effective forms of combining science and production. The candidate deputy expressed confidence that Volgograd -- a city of metallurgists and machine builders, a city where scientific research is widespread -- will take a place of honor in the field of scientific and technical progress.

The candidate deputy went on to characterize the large-scale economic experiment that is under way in various sectors of the national economy. Much has been and is being done in ministries, departments, and labor collectives to ensure that it yields good results. The restructuring of production is under way, material and moral incentives for workers are being linked more closely to the growth in end results of the labor collectives' activity, and the normative base for planning is being improved, which ensures the more precise fulfillment of contract commitments and the strengthening of production and labor discipline.

At the same time, at certain enterprises the new elements of the economic machinery are not being introduced actively enough. Technologists, specialists, and mid-level production leaders are still not strongly enough involved in the experiment. Single-process and comprehensive teams are being set up and autonomous financing introduced too slowly. Certain questions of material and technical supplies to enterprises have not been resolved. Ministries and local soviets still have much to do to further improve the work style and methods in the new conditions.

Party, soviet, and economic organs have recently been making successful use of the reserves inherent in strengthening state, plan, and labor discipline. The production rhythm has become more efficient in a number of sectors. deliveries of output according to contract are being fulfilled more strictly, and many enterprises' quality indicators are improving. Apart from the positive influence on production, this work has great social and moral content. Discipline and order and the struggle against laxity, abuses, and violations of socialist legality activity help to improve matters in production and create a sound moral and political climate in the collectives.

The party Central Committee has stressed repeatedly that it intends to continue to firmly follow the course set toward the all-around strengthening of law and order. It is important for party organizations, soviet and economic organs, and labor collectives to do everything possible to strengthen discipline and ensure exemplary order, as our society's interests require.

In present-day conditions particular significance is attached to the struggle for savings and thrift. Considerable work is being done in this direction in the RSFSR. The expenditure of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy per ruble of the social product is constantly falling. Last year alone this made it possible to save more than R1.5 billion worth of these commodities. But considerably more could be achieved. Work on saving raw materials, fuel, and energy and on introducing resource-saving machinery and technology is proceeding more slowly than we would like. The improvement of norm-setting, that important means of reducing the material incentiveness of the articles produced, it still being carried out too feebly. The rational utilization of material, manpower, and financial resources, savings in big things and small -- this principle should permeate the activity of all enterprises and institutions and all economic practice. Here too the soviets are called upon to make a weighty contribution.

The society of developed socialism ensures the realization of its fundamental principle -- distribution according to labor -- on the basis of the constant, steady growth of the production of various objects of consumption and the expansion of services to the working people. In recent years ministries and departments and the soviets have devoted increasing attention to consumer goods production. In the last 5 years this has increased 18 percent, which is to say that the same pace has been achieved as with the production of the means of production. Many goods have ceased to be in short supply and their quality has improved. The party Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have elaborated additional measures to increase the output of consumer goods, extend their range, and improve their quality.

Enterprises and organizations and local soviet and economic organs are called upon to do everything necessary to fully satisfy the working people's daily needs and requirements.

Agricultural workers play an important role in ensuring the growth of the people's well-being. Having noted the positive phenomena in agro-industrial sectors, the speaker stressed that a higher rate of development of agricultural production is necessary for the resolution of the Food Program. Much work remains to be done to improve economic management methods and bring about a radical improvement in the state of affairs on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Here particular emphasis should be placed on intensive factors and the wide introduction into practice of new, progressive techniques and the achievements of science and leading experience.

The number one task today is to overwinter the livestock in an organized manner. It is important not to permit a fall in the output of livestock products during the winter period. And there is not very much time left before the start of the spring field work. Every kolkhoz and sovkhoz must be fully armed to greet that work.

V.I. Vorotnikov devoted great attention to questions connected with improving working, living, and leisure conditions and medical services for the working people.

Soviet organs are called upon to display constant concern for those who took part in the Great Patriotic War and for labor veterans. This is the duty not only of social security organs, but of public organizations and all labor collectives.

By ensuring social justice and a high degree of equality among people and developing a new tenor and new quality of life, socialism opens up wide scope for the all-around development of the people's creative initiative and constructive energy. The harmonious development of all members of society is the main aim of socialism, the most humane, just social system, the system to which the future belongs.

An inexhaustible source of Soviet society's vitality is the all-around development of socialist democracy. The party constantly stresses the importance of the effective exercise of the people's power and of active participation in society's affairs by all working people, all social strata and groups, women, young people, and all nations and ethnic groups.

The April (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee comprehensively examined the question of further improving the work of the soviets of people's deputies. The USSR Law on Labor Collectives, which was adopted in 1983, considerably expanded their powers and increased the working people's role in the political, production, and cultural spheres of society.

An important reserve for improving the work of state and economic organs is to improve the style and methods of leadership and eradicate any manifestations of formalism. This presupposes the development of such qualities as practicality, flexibility, and competence. "It is today a task of paramount importance," Comrade K.U. Chernenko points out, "to improve the work of every component of the political system and purge it of the bureaucratic, local, and narrowly departmental accretions which impede the masses' initiative."

Noting that the party devotes tremendous attention to questions of stepping up ideological work among the masses, the candidate deputy said that one of the problems now is to considerably raise the level of people's consciousness and everyone's awareness of the indissoluble link between his personal contribution to the common cause and the standard and quality of his own life on the one hand, and the prosperity of society as a whole on the other hand.

The speaker dwelt on questions of the international situation and the struggle of our party and the Soviet state against the threat of war and for the safeguarding of peaceful conditions for Soviet people's creative labor and happiness.

The party's policy, he stressed, enjoys the boundless confidence and support of the working people. From year to year our motherland's economic and defense might grows stronger, Soviet people's well-being is steadily improved, and the Soviet Union's prestige in the international arena grows. There is no doubt that under the tried and tested leadership of the CPSU our country's working people will achieve further successes in improving the developed socialist society.

V.I. Vorotnikov said in conclusion: The main aim of all the Soviet people's efforts today is to fulfill and overfulfill the current year's plan, complete the 5-year plan in a fitting manner, and greet the Leninist party's 27th Congress with high labor achievements. We are exactly 3 months away from the great nationwide holiday of the 40th anniversary of the great victory. The sacred word "victory," which is boundlessly dear to the heart of every Soviet person, is filled with special meaning here in the hero city where every street, every house, every stone witnessed the mighty battle of Stalingrad, which became the symbol of our people's heroism, the symbol of the socialist system's indomitable might.

The courage and heroism of the motherland's glorious defenders, their feat, and their noble example are for all of us a source of inspiration in labor and in the struggle for the cause of peace and call us to new achievements for the sake of the triumph of the ideas of the great Lenin and the Communist Party.

VOROTNIKOV'S ACTIVITIES IN VOLGOGRAD REPORTED

PM111137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: Visit to Volgograd"]

[Text] During his visit to Volgograd Oblast Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, had a meeting with the working people of the Krasnooktyabrskiy Constituency, for which he has been nominated as a candidate deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. Comrade Vorotnikov visited the Krasnyy Oktyabr Metallurgical Plant, F.E. Dzerzhiskiy Volgograd Tractor Plant Production Association, and the V.I. Lenin Confectionery Factory. He displayed interest in progress in the reconstruction of the enterprises, the introduction of the achievements of science and technology, and the issues of accelerating output of new products and raising their quality. In conversations with workers, specialists, and party and economic leaders, great attention was paid to a strengthening of state, labor, and executive discipline and to an improvement in the working, living, and recreation conditions of the working people.

At the All-Russian Irrigated Crop Farming Research Institute there was a discussion of the problem of improving the efficiency of using improved lands, the introduction of scientifically based systems of crop farming, and the conducting of stable and steadfast agriculture on their basis.

In Dubovka Rayon Comrade Vorotnikov was acquainted with the construction of irrigation systems. At the 50-Letiye SSR Collective Farm he showed interest in the organization of economic work, the development of animal husbandry, and the fulfillment of social programs in rural areas.

At the party obkom he had a meeting with the leaders of party, administrative, and economic organizations, during which urgent issues concerning the oblast's socioeconomic development and the tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum decisions and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's instructions were examined.

In Volgograd Comrade Vorotnikov laid a wreath at the eternal flame in Fallen Fighters' Square [Ploshchad Pavshikh Bortsov] and flowers in the Hall of Servicemen's Glory on Mamayev Kurgan.

On his trip around the oblast Comrade Vorotnikov was accompanied by Comrade Kalashnikov, first secretary of Volgograd party Obkom, and Comrade Orlov, chairman of the oblast soviet executive committee.

SHAKHNAZAROV ON ROLE OF SELF-MANAGEMENT IN USSR

PM070943 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Feb 85 First Edition p 2

[Article by Doctor of Juridical Sciences G. Shakhnazarov, president of the Soviet Political Science Association, under the rubric "Topical Problem of Developed Socialism": "Socialist Self-Management" -- capitalized words printed in boldface in original]

[Text] Our party has embarked on the crucial period of preparation for its 27th congress. An important integral part of preparation for party congresses has always been the theoretical interpretation of the tasks which life poses at the latest stage of socialist building. This work now assumes special significance. Soviet society is at the beginning of the long stage of developed socialism, and the whole country's further development depends to a tremendous degree on a correct, scientific description of the aims and methods of activity and on the formulation of valid tasks for the foreseeable future.

A number of major theoretical and practical questions are broached in K.U. Chernenko's article "At the Level of the Demands of Developed Socialism," which has been published in the journal KOMMUNIST. It expresses profound opinions regarding the content and prospects for the improvement of the USSR's political system. The author's key idea is: "Our chief reference point in the development of the political system is the full implementation of socialist self-management [samoupravleniye] of the people."

As is well known, the idea of self-management is one of the main concepts of the theory of scientific communism. The founders of Marxism-Leninism substantiated the thesis that, with the building of a communist society and the elimination of classes and class differences, the need for the state as the tool of political power will disappear and it will gradually wither away, giving way to communist social self-management.

Socialism is not separated from communism by an impenetrable wall. Shots of the communist future appear even in the first stage of the new socioeconomic formation, and the sphere of politics and management is no exception. V.I. Lenin defined the socialist state as a political organization of a new type, whose essence is genuine people's power and whose chief function is economic, organizational, and creative work.

On this basis attempts have been made in our scientific literature to equate the state and self-management. However, this approach is wrong in both the methodological and the theoretical respects and leads to the confusion of different concepts.

After all, the state -- including a state of the whole people based on the election of representative organs and the subordination of the executive apparatus to them -- embodies political power, whereas self-management embodies social authority. To identify them would be to erase the difference between MANAGEMENT -- that is, centralized influence on the cells of the social organism -- and SELF-MANAGEMENT, that is, the coincidence of the subject and the object of social regulation.

Under socialism there are no grounds for opposition between state management and social self-management. On the contrary, they pursue coinciding aims and, so to speak, are natural allies. It is a question essentially of two methods of regulating social process, and in the practical sphere they are closely interwoven and interact. Their dialectic is revealed most fully in the work of the soviets, which are at the same time organs of political power and mass social organizations.

It is this special feature of our political system which gives grounds for speaking of socialist self-management of the people -- a democratic system for managing the affairs of society and the state which, in Lenin's words, operates not only for but also through working people.

In defining self-management in the broad sense as a method of regulation which can and must be used successfully in the political system, one should not leave out the question of its structure. Of course, the creation of an all-embracing self-management system is a matter for the communist future, and as yet there are no grounds for guessing in advance how it will shape up. However, even in present conditions there are precisely defined self-management institutions which interact with socialist statehood. First, there is territorial self-management: city, rayon, rural, in brief COMMUNAL. Second, there is production self-management: shop, factory, artel, kolkhoz, institution, VUZ, in brief, SELF-MANAGEMENT OF THE LABOR COLLECTIVE. Finally, there is a kind of self-management of social organizations and various societies formed on a professional or other basis: trade unions' the Komsomol, unions of creative work, and others, in brief, SELF-MANAGEMENT OF ASSOCIATIONS.

By ensuring the maximun possible degree of management "through working people themselves," the self-management method contains a tremendous creative potential and its widespread utilization is capable of exerting a beneficial influence on all aspects of social life.

Above all, the direct participation of ALL members of a collective (a community, association, or its individual links) in the discussion and adoption of decisions sharply increasrs their quality and the personal responsibility of each person for their fulfillment.

Let us use as an example the team contract, which can perfectly well be called a labor self-management cell. The collective resolution of the most important questions of labor organization and distribution, including the election of a trusted leader, produces a substantial increase in output and promotes the growth of a collectivist awareness, as practice has shown.

The CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum raised in a principled manner the question of the need to make more efficient use of the soviets' tremendous potential. I believe that the submission for public discussion of particular questions to which alternative solutions are possible could promote management through the working people. Local soviets, for example, ought to find out in greater detail the voters' opinion on where to channel resources -- into the construction of a club or a road, into the needs of municipal services, or into the erection of additional housing.

Decisions adopted on the basis of a poll would meet people's requirements to a still greater degree, and the democratic decisionmaking procedure itself would only increase the prestige of the organ of people's power.

But, of course, the use of the self-management method presupposes informing working people in detail about the available resources, including financial resources, and about the urgent problems facing the collective. Broad publicity for the work of leading organs of self-management is needed, as is, of course, tactful but quite effective monitoring of their observance of legality and the rules of internal democratic order -- for self-management has nothing to do with arbitrariness. In this connection there are still many questions which must be made the subject of clear and precise legal regulation.

It is important to emphasize that the development of self-management principles is in full accordance with the principle of democratic centralism on which the USSR's entire sociopolitical system is based. It serves as a reliable obstacle to bureaucratic interference in purely local questions, which, according to V.I. Lenin's assessment, is "one of the greatest obstacles to economic and political development generally and, in particular, an obstacle to centralism in serious, major, main matters."

While strictly guarding against "bureaucratic interference," it is equally essential also to erect an obstacle to stop the extremely harmful trend of parochialism and attempts to separate the interests of one's own collective or community from the interests of neighbors and from the interests of all the people.

This is why the development of self-management is one of the factors predeterminating, as K.U. Cherneko emphasizes, the need to "further enhance the party's role and qualitatively raise the standard of party political leadership of society." It is a question precisely of political leadership, not of attempts to implement bureaucratic administration and establish petty tutelage with regard to the work of self-management and state organizations, which leads, as a rule, to results opposite to what is desired.

Not so long ago the press described a Kalinin CPSU Obkom plenum. Instances were cited in which agricultural section workers, operating in the old way, issued instructions to kolkhozes on when to sow, when to begin harvesting, and so forth. The speakers leveled just criticism at these purely administrtive methods. But the question arises: Why did Communists not protest in good time against interference in the prerogatives of the kolkhoz as a self-managing collective of working people or request party organs [instantsii] to put right workers who misunderstand their functions? This example attests that the normal functioning of self-management institutions necessitates raising the standard of political and legal training of party cadres at all levels.

Attention should be paid to another important aspect of the matter. Our party itself is a self-managing organization functioning on the basis of its rules, which define the rights and duties of its members, the structure of leading organs, and the rules of internal party life. At the same time the CPSU's unique position in the Soviet political system predetermines the need to broadly inform the masses about the work of party organizations. It is important that the entire labor collective be constantly abreast of the questions being resolved by party committee. The CPSU Central Committee sets an example of just such an approach by regularly informing the Soviet people about the work of the Central Committee Politburo and publishing the most important resolutions of the party's central organs.

As we see, the problems of self-management embrace directly or indirectly all aspects of the life of Soviet society.

This is understandable, since we are talking of the chief direction in the development of socialism's political system. The elaboration of the theoretical problems of self-management is also urgent in connection with the intensification of the contemporary ideological struggle.

The crisis of the theory and, particularly, the practice of reformism prompted its ideologues to seek a new concept which might exert a magnetic influence on the masses. Their choice fell on "self-management socialism." It is proclaimed a universal political, economic, and social form supposedly capable of ensuring a "smooth transition" from the old to the new system and of becoming an all-embracing means of achieving all socialist ends. It is essentially a question of imparting a new aspect to the same old reformist ideas and seeking to organize society according to the anarchosyndicalist principle, which inevitably leads to the collapse of vitally necessary ties and the revival of this basis of old social conflicts.

From the viewpoint of Marxist-Leninist theory such a concept is both utopian and reactionary. It can only divert the workers movement from the main path of the struggle for its aims. And, of course, for all the significance of the ideological polemic with advocates of this concept, the further development of the real socialist self-management of the people in the USSR and in other socialist countries will serve as its most effective refutation.

EDITORIAL ON NEED FOR ACTIVE COMMUNIST LIFE

PM081457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "A Communist's Life Stance"]

[Text] Our deeds and actions are primarily determined by our life stance. People's convictions and their attitude to their professional, social, and civic duty determine the choice they make in given situations. How should one act? It is not easy sometimes to answer this, but for most Communists there is but one answer -- do what is important not only for yourself, but for the collective and society. Scrutinize more carefully your comrades' behavior. We are certain that in every collective you will see that a member of our party willingly assumes the burden of greater responsibility and extra work and concerns.

If I do not do it, who will? -- that is his life stance and guiding moral principle. If a sector is lagging behind, work is not running smoothly, and its collective has fallen out of step...the Communist will himself ask to be transferred there from his trouble-free post to get the people there out of a jam. Wherever there is an urgent task to be performed, a tight schedule, or new technology...he is the first to set to work and spares neither time nor effort to fulfill his task. Some leaders will not tolerate criticism and surround themselves with yes-men and toadies...A Communist, however, will mount the rostrum, speak the truth bluntly, and seek by every possible means to eliminate shortcomings. These and many other situations test the true party-mindedness of convictions and actions.

"It is the prestige of each Communist and the strength of his personal example which make up the strength and prestige of the party," Comrade K.U. Chernenko has observed. "It is by the deeds and behavior of Communists that people to a considerable extent judge the party and its policy and ideology. That is why it is important to cherish and elevate ever higher the title and meaning of party member. It is important that we strive to ensure that its ranks contain only the finest representatives of the people -- the working class, the peasantry, and the intelligentsia.

People join the party not for honors and privileges but to serve the high ideals of our society and the interests of the working people. Communists' active life stance is one of the main factors in the success of the enormous work being carried out to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. It is this which enables us to move forward with confidence, guided by the highest demands of developed socialism.

The path leading to the new heights is an arduous one; it is accompanied by many difficulties and requires great exertion of effort. That means that Communists operating in all areas of communist building must continue, in Lenin's words, to set an example to all by their labor discipline and energy. Their place is in the vanguard of the competition to successfully fulfill the 5-year plan. Their personal example and organizing role must everywhere ensure absolute fulfillment of plans and adopted pledges and the introduction of advanced experience. However, a party member should not tolerate mismanagement, local favoritism, irresponsibility, bureaucracy, or red tape. He must not turn a blind eye if someone alongside him squanders state resources, finagles, or abuses his official position.

A high level of exactingness toward oneself and others and active concern by party members for common interests must always and everywhere be supported. But, judging by letters to the editorial office, there are times when a Communist has made a sensible suggestion regarding production organization and no one has paid any heed. Or cases where a person has informed a party committee about a leader's abuses and where instead of taking measures they have dismissed it with a purely formal reply. Persecution and reprisals for criticism also still occur. It is essential that we create everywhere an atmosphere of genuine uncompromisingness toward such phenomena. We must take careful account of an monitor the implementation of suggestions and criticism and call strictly to account those who suppress criticism. The party's attitude to those who are unworthy of the title of Communist, who sully its honor and undermine its prestige, is absolutely clear: No leniency for anyone!

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee recently investigated a letter alleging abuses in the RSFSR Ministry of Motor Transport Scientific Research Institute of Motor Transport. Its director, V. Ivanov, had been breaching financial discipline, using others' works in his own publications, and unjustifiably including himself as the coauthor of much research work carried out by subordinates. Many people knew about these facts. However, the party bureau and its secretary, P. Belov, put up with them and failed to adopt a principled stance regarding what was happening. V. Ivanov has been expelled from the party for abuse of office by the Party Control Committee. He has also been relieved from his post as institute director. The party bureau secretary has also received severe punishment.

Experience shows us that awareness of party duty and high principledness on the part of Communists is fully revealed wherever a primary party organization operates in a vigorous and militant fashion. A primary party organization has considerable tested means for educating people at its disposal: namely, party meetings, discussion of reports on the fulfillment of the requirements of the rules, and one-to-one interviews. However, these measures are sometimes carried out in a purely formal way, for appearance's sake. On other occasions Communists wait for a leaders's unworthy actions or an unhealthy atmosphere to be rectified "from above." A primary party organization's right to monitor the administrations's activity or the apparatus' work is not being fully exploited. Such a approach does not, of course, serve the interests of the cause.

Today, more than ever before, a Communist's stance is shown in strengthening plan, production, and labor discipline and in instilling order everywhere.

It is important that every party member, from worker to minister, should consider this as his prime duty. A Communist's ideological and moral qualities and his understanding of his duty to society are reflected in his labor discipline.

The active life stance of a Communist exerts an indispensable influence on the education of those who surround him and inculcates in every citizen of our society sound ideological and moral principles and a high standard of work and behavior. Making skillful use of the personal example set by Communists in the period of preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress means that we will achieve new successes in resolving the tasks ahead.

UDOVENKO APPOINTED UKRAINIAN REPRESENTATIVE TO UN

AU110934 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 5 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Gennadiy Iosifovich Udovenko Ukrainian SSR representative to United Nations, having relieved of these duties Comrade Vladimir Alekseyevich Kravets in connection with his transfer to another job.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW ORGANIZATIONS MEETING

PM081353 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "To Conclude the 5-Year Plan With Shock Labor"]

[Excerpt] A conference of leaders of Moscow Gorispokom, the City Planning Commission, the main administrations for construction and transportation, production administrations, and a number of ministry and department organizations took place at Moscow CPSU Gorkom yesterday.

A report was delivered by A.A. Vankov, chief of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Construction and Construction Materials Department.

The conference reviewed the results of work by the city's construction organizations and construction materials industry enterprises to fulfill the 1984 plan, analyzed shortcomings and omissions, and defined tasks for fulfillment of the 1985 plan ahead of schedule and the fitting completion of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The conference was addressed by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

ROMANOV ATTENDS AEROFLOT DAY FESTIVITIES

LD082217 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] A festive meeting dedicated to Aeroflot Day was held in Moscow today. In the presidium were: Comrade Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, winners of socialist competition, and representatives of the Moscow public.

The report of Minister of Civil Aviation Bugayev noted that workers of the industry are directing their main efforts towards a more complete satisfaction of the national economy's and population's needs in air transport.

Last year airliners transported more than 112 million passengers and more than 3,000 metric tons of urgent national economy cargo and mail. Pilots are making a weighty contribution to the solution of the food program.

Aeroflot Day will be celebrated this Sunday.

RSFSR PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE COLLEGIUM MEETS 8 FEB

PM111452 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 Feb First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Prosecutor's Office"]

[Text] An enlarged sesssion of the RSFSR Prosecutor's Office Collegium attended by autonomous republic, kray, and oblast prosecutors was held 8 February. Tasks in improving prosecutors' supervision of the implementation of the demands of the laws on reinforcing state and labor discipline, legality, and law and order in light of the instructions contained in the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, were discussed.

Additional measures to improve work with cadres of prosecutor's office investigation personnel, increase their responsibility for the work entrusted to them, and improve the style of work of republic prosecutor's office organs were outlined.

A.M. Rekunkov, USSR prosecutor general, delivered a speech at the collegium session. The speech noted that prosecutor's office organs must increase their role in the current struggle against embezzlers of socialist property, bribe-takers, speculators, and violators of state discipline and against encroachments on the life, health, and dignity of Soviet people; they must also strive for the strict observance of the principles of social justice. It was also emphasized that law enforcement organs must operate in conditions of widespread publicity and must constantly strengthen their links with labor collectives, public organizations, and people's control in the cause of further strengthening law and order and protecting citizens' rights and legitimate interests.

The collegium proceedings were attended by V.P. Orlov, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; A.S. Pavlov, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; V.P. Trushin, USSR first deputy minister of internal affairs; V.F. Konnov, chairman of the RSFSR People's Control Committee; N.P. Malshakov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Court; N.I. Sapozhnikov, chief state arbiter of the RSFSR; and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and RSFSR Council of Ministers.

UZBEK TRADE UNION COUNCIL DISCUSSES SHORTCOMINGS

GF081005 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1300 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] The law governing the Soviet trade unions gives each and every employee the right to find the genuine [word indistinct] in production and to approach work in a creative and enterprising spirit.

The plenum held today in Tashkent by the Uzbek SSR Council of Trade Unions discussed the obligations of trade unions related to fulfilling the demands of laws and inspiring the workers to fulfill the requirements of production. The plenum participants made a proper appraisal of the work carried out to date and established that trade union committees in a number of factories and organizations have not been satisfactorily controlling the realization of collective contracts.

Nor have they been fully utilizing the opportunities for training workers in the direction of the mobilizing path of the workers' meetings and the force of brigades and in a spirit of social and political activeness.

The improvement of work productivity and the quality of the products and [words indistinct] has not been achieved. Certain trade union organizations have not been attaching satisfactory importance to consolidating material and moral [word indistinct], improving methods applied in discipline, realizing concrete measures for achieving a planned (?execution) of obligations, and upgrading the work and living conditions of the workers -- in addition to improving the vacation facilities made availabe to them.

The plenum pointed to the necessity of establishing full adherence to law in work collectives and effectively utilizing the means of influencing the people for further consolidating harmony and organization in all domains as required by the demands of the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. It is necessary to improve the form and methods in the competition launched to successfully realize the tasks of the 5-year plan period and properly welcome the 27th CPSU Congress, the 40th anniversary of the victory the Soviet people achieved against fascism, and the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement.

The plenum approved the 1985 budget of the Uzbek trade unions and the state [words indistinct].

NEWSPAPER IZVESTIYA NOW PRINTED IN UDMURT CAPITAL

PM071211 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 6

[I. Kudryashov report: "Newspaper Printed in Ustinov"]

[Text] The newspaper IZVESTIYA began to be printed in the capital of the Udmurt ASSR as of 1 February 1985.

Ustinov is the 53d city in which IZVESTIYA is printed, and the 49th to which the newspaper is transmitted by phototelegraph. Printing the newspaper at the printing plant of the Udmurt CPSU Obkom Publishing House will considerably speed up delivery of the newspaper to readers in the republic.

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC DICTIONARY PUBLISHED -- Moscow February 9 TASS -- The first of the revised and expanded 4-volume "Diplomatic Dictionary" is off the press, writes MOSCOW NEWS. It has been prepared by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and edited by A.A. Gromyko, A.G. Kovalev, P.P. Sevostyanov and S.L. Tikhvinskiy. The new edition includes basic information on major Soviet foreign policy initiatives, bilateral and multilateral treaties, and other diplomatic documents, conferences, and meetings. There are assessments of work done by international organizations, by military-political and economic groups, and critical analysis of bourgeois foreign policy doctrines and concepts. It contains entries on diplomatic and consulate services, the functions of foreign affairs bodies, and their offices in other countries. The book has been brought out by Nauka Publishers of the USSR Academy of Sciences. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 9 Feb 85 LD]

LIGACHEV ON STOCKRAISING AT LENINGRAD CONFERENCE

PM111257 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 85 pp 1-2

[LENTASS report: "Financial Autonomy and Work with People -- Powerful Means of Intensification of Stockraising; Zonal Conference in Leningrad"]

[Excerpt] On 25-26 January a zonal conference was held in Leningrad involving secretaries and section chiefs from party kraykoms and obkoms and chairmen of agro-industrial associations of autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts of the RSFSR's Northwest, Central, Volgo-Vyatka, Central Chernozem, North Caucasus, and Volga Regions.

There was an examination of questions of the broad introduction of financial autonomy and the collective contract in stockraising and the intensification of organizational and political work among stockraisers in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

Ye.K. Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the conference.

The report was delivered by I.B. Yermin, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

The following addressed the conference: L.N. Zaykov, first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Obkom; A.F. Ponomarev, first secretary of Belgorod CPSU Obkom; I.D. Plyusnin, chief of the Vladimir CPSU Obkom Organizational Party Work Department; M.N. Varshavskiy, chairman of the Stavropol Kray Agro-Industrial Association Council; I.N. Kitayev, chief of the Kuybyshev CPSU Obkom Propaganda and Agitation Section; M.M. Amelina, secretary of the Pobeda Sovkhoz Party Committee, Lomonosovskiy Rayon, Leningrad Oblast; and Kh.S. Sibagatullin, chairman of the Tatar ASSR's Baltasinskiy Rayon Agro-Industrial Association Council.

The conference participants familiarized themselves with the work experience of the party organizations and collectives of the Detskoselskoye and Gatchinskoye Sovkhoz Associations in intensifying stockraising, introducing the collective contract and financial autonomy, and implementing comprehensive plans for economic and social development. They visited livestock units and talked with stockraisers.

The following addressed the conference participants: N.F. Fedorov, first secretary of Tosno CPSU Gorkom; A.I. Ilyin, first secretary of Gatchina CPSU Gorkom; N.I. Komendantov, general director of the Detskoselskoye Sovkhoz Association; I.G. Kravchenko, general director of the Gatchinskoye Sovkhoz Association, N.N. Kuzmina, milking machine operator and party group organizer of that association's milking complex; and others.

Taking part in the conference's work were P.Ya. Slezko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; I.K. Kapustyan, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department; S.V. Kozlov, secretary of the AUCCTU: A.N. Kolyakin, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; V.P. Nikonov, RSFSR agriculture minister; V.I. Naumov, RSFSR minister of the food and vegetable industry; senior workers of the CPSU Central Committee; and members of the Leningrad party Obkom Bureau.

The conference's results were summarized by Ye.K. Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Addressing the conference, he said:

The present conference-seminar is being held on the instructions of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Such conferences will be held in all the union republics.

We are to discuss questions connected with the broader introduction of the collective contract and financial autonomy in stockraising and the intensification of organizational and political work among stockraisers.

As is known, agriculture -- including stockraising -- is a sector of the economy which touches the interests of each of us. On it depends what will be on store counters and on Soviet people's tables. And it is a question of great political importance.

The CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo led by Comrades K.U. Chernenko are carrying out multifaceted theoretical, political, and organization work aimed at improving developed socialism. The bold and in many respects innovative elaboration and vigorous implementation of a number of important measures to further develop society's economic and political system and the strengthening of organization and order have made it possible in recent years to accelerate the rate of growth of the economy and increase the effectiveness of social production. The plans for physical indicators and product deliveries in line with contacts are being fulfilled somewhat better.

The task is to consolidate and augment the positive improvements, which means that all work must be raised to a new and higher level, there must be better management, and more effective use must be made of the potential created in the countryside to increase production, improve output quality, and reduce prime costs.

It must be stressed very clearly that in stockraising, as indeed in other economic spheres, the broad use of intensive methods is becoming of paramount importance. Increases in the production of meat, milk, and other products must be ensured mainly as the result of an increase in livestock and poultry productivity based on a decisive strengthening of the feed base and qualitative improvement of the herd.

During the current wintering period many farms have improved livestock unit productivity and increased the production and sale to the state of meat and milk in the first 3 months of the stabling period. In comparision with the corresponding period last year, milk yields have increased by 7 kg and milk procurement by 453,000 metric tons, which is a 4-percent increase.

However, in a number of oblasts and republics a reduction in livestock productivity has been permitted.

One of the chief directions in which the party has now launched active and innovative work involves improving production relations and bringing them into line with the mighty production forces in all components of the national economy. This includes the active dissemination of the team autonomy, the the carrying out of large scale economic experiments. "The exceptional significance of this work as a whole," Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed in his article entitled "Equal to the Demands of Developed Socialism," "is determined by the fact that it is designed to create the economic conditions without which the guidelines for retooling the national economy and intensifying it might, to put it bluntly, come to nothing."

This applies to stockraising. Its transition to the path of intensfication depends on many factors, but the broad introduction of financially autonomous relations and progressive forms of labor organization and incentives and the maximum utilization of economic levers are of special importance. It is toward this that the organizational and political work of party committees, soviet and economic organs and leading cadres and specialists must be directed.

Naturally, the main attention must be paid to improving production relations in the leading components of the agro-industrial complex -- on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, where economic and educational tasks are resolved directly. The crux of the question is to involve all components involved in kolkhoz-sovkhoz production in financially autonomous relations. Financial autonomy as a method of measuring expenditure and income, using the ruble as an instrument of control, and increasing efficiency and responsibility for end results must be made the real basis for all economic and organizational activity. It must be introduced more boldly, at first in individual elements and subdivisions and, ultimately, to include all team and livestock unit collectives.

Here financial autonomy -- as experienced shows -- must be closely and organically linked with collective forms of labor organization and incentive and with the flow-shop system of production. With this interconnection the greatest effect is attained.

I would particularly like to mention the team contract. The party saw its great potential at the right time. This progressive form of labor organization and incentive was found through practice and is the result of the creative work of working people themselves. It is a most important instrument of economic management methods and for the development of the principles of self-management in primary production subdivisions.

You know, comrades, what importance the CPSU Central Committee attaches to the intensification of organizational work to introduce the collective contract into agricultural production. In March 1983 there was a special examination of this question in the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and then at the all-union conference in Belgorod. Specific measures and ways to resolve this task were outlined.

Over the last 2 years party organizations and soviet and economic organs have done much to extend the collective contract in rural areas, including in stockraising. At present, about 84,000 teams and links, or 150 percent more than in 1982, are working on the contract system in this sector. Unfortunately, in many places specific organizational work has been replaced by general appeals and discussions on the importance of collective contracts.

Some party committees and agricultural organs will evaluate the activity of kolkhozes and sovkhozes only in terms of quantitative results, without analysing the cost at which they have been achieved. At times they speak at the top of their voices about output growth and forget to say whether it meets plan targets. Sight is lost of expenditure of labor and funds, production costs, the correlation the growth of labor productivity and earnings, and the utilization and recouping of capital. Today this noneconomic and, to put it bluntly, superficial and unsophisticated approach to the results of economic activity confuses people and fails to mobilize cadres for efficient management of affairs.

We are faced with the urgent quetion of making rational use of all resources, especially feed. In this connection, great current and long-term importance is attached to organizational work to disseminate the Belgorod Oblast party organization's experience in cutting consumption of grain for feed purposes, as approval by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

A great role in introducing financial autonomy and strengthening the policy of thrift is to be played by all kolkhoz and sovkhoz specialists. After all, today they are resolving their own tasks by bringing into operation considerable material assets and skilled worker cadres and, therefore, have to think in economic terms, be fully familiar with the machinery of financial autonomy, and have faith in it.

The new economic thinking must be molded by constantly combining theory and practice. At times the transition of a stock unit or complex to financial autonomy and the collective contract system involves lengthy discussions about the new economic thinking. There is much to be said for the folk wisdom that it is better to see something once than hear about it a hundred times. It is therefore necessary for republics, krays, oblasts, and rayons to have base farms in which all subunits operate on financial autonomy and the collective contract system, serving as a real school for the economic training and retraining of cadres.

There is an increasingly often expressed opinion that all kolkhoz and sovkhoz subunits without exception should switch to financial autonomy. An important socioeconomic experiment in this sphere is in progress in Altay Kray. All kolkhoz links, including the management apparatus, have switched to contractual relations. The contractual subunits are evaluated in terms of the quantity of output produced up to the required standard, taking production costs into account. There are material incentives for reducing expenditure, while overexpenditure is deducted from the links' income. Efficient forms have been found for economic mutual relations with rayon agro-industrial association partners.

There must be a bolder approach toward economic and social experiments in agriculture. This makes it possible to test progressive ideas in practice, work out all aspects of new forms and methods without allowing mistakes, and move on to their mass introduction in the economy.

The implementation of ambitious and, to a large extent, qualitatively new tasks in stockraising requires the further improvement of party leadership in this sector and stepped up party influence within the labor collectives of teams and stock units.

A primary role here has to be played by CPSU obkoms and kraykoms, which bear the main responsibility for implementing party policy locally. We are talking about the consistent and purposeful implementation of CPSU Central Committee instructions on stockraising questions and the insistent improvement of all organizational and political work.

We all know how much importance V.I. Lenin attached to monitoring by leaders. He required "the initial allocation of 1 or...2 hours per day for personal inspection of work...." These instructions are still topical today.

The main productive force in society is man with his interests, qualifications, and attitude to the work at hand. The fate of all plans and the best ideas is ultimately decided within labor collectives. The Central Committee attaches great importance to the stepping up of party work at precisely this level.

Much has been done recently to improve the structure of party organizations. The role played by party groups expands considerably with the development of collective forms of labor organization and incentives and the wide introduction of financial autonomy in basic production links. They are called upon to make each working person aware of the essence of the changes occurring in agricultural production, consolidate collectivist principles and conscientious discipline, enhance responsibility for plan fulfillment, and educate people to be implacable toward shortcomings and any manifestations of inertia or conservatism.

The strength of primary organizations and party groups lies in the fact that they are capable of conducting individual work with people on a daily basis and translating party instructions into practical deeds quickly and without prodding. This is the source of our party's enormous might.

The task of party committees is to make the utmost use of party groups' potential for the purpose of successfully resolving production, economic, and educational tasks. It is important that party group organizers are constantly reminded of this, that seminars with them are organized regularly, that they are taught practical organizational work, and that they are given the necessary assistance and support.

All means and opportunities must be used to ensure that the necessary political and organizational work is carried out in all sectors of stockraising production. The better the soil structure, the richer the harvest. Figuratively speaking, this applies to party work, too. The more diversified our party structure is and the more it reaches each one of the lowest production cells, the better we will manage to ensure political influence on labor collectives and, therefore, on the results of their work.

Party committees must closely analyze the work done in stock units by trade union and Komsomol organizations, deputies' officers, and people's control groups, and boost their activeness and initiative. All these tiny cells of our political system must be involved to the utmost in resolving the tasks of the sector's intensification.

The extremely rich experience of the CPSU confirms that the bigger and more complex the tasks we have to solve, the closer leaders must be to people and their daily concerns, and the more importance is attached to their personal participation in the multifaceted process we call ideological backup for economic tasks.

An upsurge in agricultural production is achieved wherever problems are resolved comprehensively and wherever due attention is paid to the mechanization and automation of production processes, the solution of social questions, and the proper organization of people's labor and leisure. All this put together is becoming a decisive factor, both for developing production and for keeping people in rural areas.

This approach has recently become increasingly noticeable in many republics and oblasts. A graphic example is provided by the work done by Leningrad Oblast's party and soviet organs. During the 10th 5-Year Plan and the first 4 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan over R600 million has been used in the oblast to provide amenities in rural population centers and improve working and living conditions in rural areas. A large proportion of the housing stock has been renovated and main gas supplies have been provided for over 70 percent of the housing. All farm centers [usadba] and major population centers are linked by good roads.

The level of comprehensive mechanization now stands at about 70 percent in cattle farming, 80 percent in pig farming, and 90 percent in poultry farming. All stock units use the two-shift two-cycle daily work schedule. The stock units have centers for sociopolitical work, rest rooms, cafeterias, and shower rooms. The system of medical, trade, and consumer services for stock breeders is well organized. The measures that have been taken have helped to not only stabilize but also increase the oblast's rural population.

However, such work is by no means being carried out everywhere, and the problem here is neither one of money nor of material resources. The state allocates huge sums for these purposes. It is all a question of attitude. Several farms can be cited where livestock units are neither well appointed nor mechanized. At many of them heavy manual labor predominates, there is an absence of normal living conditions, and hot food is not organized.

The reorganization of agricultural production on the basis of financial autonomy and the collective contract poses new tasks for trade union organizations working in the countryside.

They must seriously engage in reorienting socialist competition toward obtaining high end results and must ensure that these matters are well organized within the framework of the rayon agro-industrial associations.

The sector's future depends largely on recruiting young people into livestock units. Schools must be helped to the utmost in orienting students toward stockraising professions, fostering love for the work of the stockraiser in young rural men and women, and strengthening as far as possible the base of the rural vocational and technical schools.

In ensuring the organized wintering of livestock party committees must make more effective use of the tremendous mobilizing potential of newspapers, radio, and television.

Our motherland has embarked on the concluding year of the 5-year plan. We are advancing toward the 27th CPSU Congress, which will be an event of great historic significance. It is pleasing that from the very beginning of the year many sovkhoz and kolkhoz collectives have made a good start and are working intensively. The Central Committee attaches great significance to the fact that this mood has strengthened everywhere and has been embodied in weighty results in all sectors of economic and cultural building.

Socialist competition to greet the 27th party congress fittingly is now being mounted on an increasingly broad scale in the country. The content of competition must be defined in terms of achieving high targets, actively seeking and extensively introducing progressive forms of labor organization and payment, and intensifying economic incentives and the policy of thrift. Competition must be backed up with constant publicity, and matters must be organized in such a way that everybody sees every day how his pledges are being fulfilled, strives to be in the forefront, and feels the statewide significance of his labor.

NURIYEV AT FRUIT, VEGETABLE MINISTRY COLLEGIUM

LD311915 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Enlarged meetings of collegiums of ministries heading important sectors of the economy are continuing. Such a collegium took place today at the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry.

A report on the 1984 results and the industry's tasks in fulfilling the plan for the current year and the 5-year plan period as a whole in light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's instructions and recommendations, was delivered by the minister, Comrade Kozlov.

It was noted that over the past year production of vegetables has increased at the industry's sovkhoz and the industrial-technical base of the country's fruit and vegetable complex has undergone further development. It was stressed at the same time that there are untapped reserves in the industry's work. The need to intensively increase production of vegetables, fruit, potatoes, and also of their processed products was stressed. The collegium outlined measures aimed at unconditionally fulfilling the tasks of the final year of the 5-year plan and of the socialist pledges of the industry's workers.

The meeting was addressed by Comrade Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

AGRICULTURE SUPPLY ENTERPRISES CRITICIZED

LD082243 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Excerpts] A session of the All-Union Operational Headquarters of the Material and Technical Supply of Agriculture was held today in Moscow. At the microphone is a member of the headquarters commentator, Semen Astakhov.

[Astakhov] Year after year, the rural machine builders are being let down by the collective of the Avtodizel Production Association in Yaroslavl. It is causing many powerful tractors of the K-700 type to stand idle. The Michurinsk Motor Unit Works is working badly. This works supplies piston rings for tractor and trucks engines. There are enterprises in the tractor and agricultural machine-building industry which are in arrears, particularly the Noginsk Fuel Apparatus Works, Chirchikselmash and Odessapochvamash. Today, the headquarters devoted most of its attention to seeking ways of overcoming the chronic lagging behind of such collectives.

Another important problem was dealt with by the headquarters. Many completed machines are held up, awaiting loading. In the town of Kamenka, for instance, in Penza Oblast, there are 1,120 such seeders, and in Volgograd and Kharkov there are over 5,000 such tractors. The headquarters also took measures to speed up deliveries of machines, spares, and other material-technical equipment needed for wintering on the farms. The most difficult period of that vital campaign has now begun.

PREPARATIONS FOR SPRING FIELDWORK PREVIEWED

LD101809 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 10 Feb 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video talk by Anatoliy Ivashchenko]

[Text] As has already been reported, a routine CPSU Central Committee Politburo meeting has discussed preparations for the spring fieldwork. Over to political observer Anatoliy Ivashchenko:

Hello comrades! It has long been said that the spring day feeds the year and preparations for that day are under way long before the warmth of spring arrives. As practice shows, in many areas a day gained in sowing means an extra quintal of grain, 2 days means 2 quintals.

As distinct from past years, this winter has brought a great deal of snow and the reserve of moisture means that a good basis can be laid for the harvest of the last year of the 5-year plan and achieve what has failed to materialize due to the drought of previous years.

Reliability in safeguarding the spring sowing, as Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed in his speech at the Politburo routine meeting [kak podcherknul v svoyem vystuplenii no ocherednom zasedanii Politburo Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko], is especially topical this year when the party and entire people are preparing for the 27th CPSU Congress.

The appropriate conclusions must be drawn from the lessons of last year and good preparations must be made for any caprices on the part of the weather. An increase in production of grain, feed, and other produce must be guaranteed.

Industrial and construction enterprises as well as transport and other branches of the economy are pledged to take a more active part in resolving this task. The center of gravity of all organizational and political work must be transferred directly to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The Politburo demanded that Communists in charge of the appropriate ministries and departments must take steps to ensure organized preparation for the commencement of the spring sowing. It is gratifying that kolkhozes and sovkhozes will have more improved land, truly golden hectares, for this year's harvest and that supplies of fertilizer, equipment, and other resources will be improved.

All of this is so but, unfortunately, the rate at which seeds are being cleaned remains low in Kurgan, Novosibirsk, and Omsk Oblasts as well as in Altay and Krasnoyarsk Kray and also in Uzbekistan and Kirgiziya. There has been a drop in applications for organic fertilizer to the fields of Belorussia and Kazakhstan, Pskov, Yaroslavl, Voronezhskaya, and Crimea Oblasts.

Specialists calculate that a 15-percent increase in the usual volume of spring fieldwork is to be expected. The fact that many farms in Kazakhstan, the West Siberian and East Siberian Regions, as well as the Central Asian republics, are lagging behind in repairing equipment is giving rise to concern. Through the fault of Goskomselkhoztekhnika and (?Minavtoprom), repair work on high power tractors, on which the duration of fieldwork in the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan depends to a decisive degree, is going very slowly.

There are still severe frosts and blizzards blowing but March is on the way and it will soon be spring. The generosity of the summer and spring will depend on its start.

BRIEFS

NEW RICE TYPE CROSSBRED -- Vladivostok February 5 TASS -- "Dalris-11", a quickly ripening and high yielding sort of rice has been evolved by Soviet scientists. In conditions of a monsoon climate it can yield more than 50 centners of grain per hectare. It is a crossbreed of Soviet and Japanese sorts. Soviet and Japanese specialists are maintaining ties for many years and exchanging selection material that holds promise of evolving new sorts and hybrids of rice. One of the Soviet Union's biggest rice-growing areas is being created in the south of the Soviet Far East. A branch of the All-Union Rice Institute functions there. Its scientists have at their disposal more than 500 Soviet and foreign sorts of rice. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 5 Feb 85 LD]

BETTER YOUTH EDUCATION, AWARENESS URGED

PM111255 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Feb 85 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Captain I. Sas under the rubric "Toward the 27th CPSU Congress": "Our Pride"]

[Excerpts] We party propagandists have always done and will continue doing our utmost to ensure that people have in their minds a heightened awareness of the true value of Soviet society's achievements and a strong sense of pride in being citizens of the new world and to ensure that, no matter how they try, bourgeois ideologists will not dull our keen class awareness of our consciousness of being the first socialists. Let us be blunt in saying that every communist and party organization has things to do and think about here in the runup to the 27th CPSU Congress.

As chief of a military district newspaper's propaganda department, I was invited recently to a meeting on the theme "Two Worlds -- Two Ways of Life" at a unit of the Chita Garrison. Some interesting people -- Yu. Golubinskiy, first secretary of the city's Tsentralnyy CPSU Raykom; A. Khokhlov, a fitter at the Chita machine tool building plant; and L. Lanskaya, a teacher at a local VUZ -- held a conversation with some young voters. The former had in the past been able to visit capitalist countries and were now recalling these trips.

The speaker talked a lot about the society based on the laws of profit, inequality, and oppression, and those of us sitting in the auditorium thought about the lasting values of our Soviet reality which, like the air, we sometimes take for granted but without which our life is inconceivable.

I once witnessed the following conversation. Colonel F. Prutkin, a lecturer from the district political directorate, was giving his impressions of an official trip he had made. This is what he said: When describing our achievements in the social sphere, some propagandists seem almost embarrassed about reminding servicemen that our country has free education and medical provisions, for example. People say, who does not know that? But surely the point is to ensure not just that people know this, but that they appreciate and are deeply conscious of the fact that it is a great thing which millions of people elsewhere in the world lack.

We justly say that telling the truth about our life is the most convincing form of agitation and propaganda. This is educating in itself, and thus in the struggle for socialism and communism we have always had and still have undoubted moral superiority, as the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum stressed. But we have no right to forget that civic education is a complex matter that also requires a particular purposefulness on the part of educators, including Army and Navy Communists, In this sense, too, military service must be a real schooling in social maturity for every young man. Not all of them enter military service with a solidly based understanding of life's values, and some are casual about service and about their duty to society. You even find some who are drawn undiscriminatingly to Western music; for whom a T-shirt label often outweighs the wealth of their own home, as people say; and who gullibly take in what malevolent radio stations have to say about our way of life and about "Western values."

Western ideologists do their utmost to slander and discredit our way of life. But what vivid colors and hues they use to disguise bourgeois reality! "Literally every step of the way you may find yourself followed by pictures of happy young people flying off on their honeymoon," Aleksandr Ivanovich Khokhlov told me at the thematic conference; "or by the gleaming smile of Mr X, who thinks that there is nothing better for your vacation than a yacht.

Until you realize that you are surrounded by millions of unemployed, hungry, and deprived people you do not see that that is the complete picture of the idyll." Images of the "good life" are to be the calling card of bourgeois society -- that is the task of those who create this motley propaganda output designed for Soviet youth. But weeds do take root sometimes, unfortunately.

Some friends recently told me the story of a young man who left home in order to teach his mother a lesson for buying him Soviet-made jeans instead of the foreign "brand name" jeans that she had promised. I once had a discussion in a store with a fellow who was trying to find a foreign-made watch. "But our watches are not inferior and are prized abroad," I told him. "Really?" my interlocutor said in surprise.

These young men will soon be joining the Army, and some commanders and political workers will have to train them. I wonder whether their future teachers are aware of these erroneous ideas about life and these misguided aspirations. Or will it instead be the case that, having put on their military uniforms and looking outwardly "like everyone else," these young soldiers will be subjected to a blanket approach to education, as it were? If we are to know the men better, it is so important to win their trust, encourage them to be frank, and involve them in interesting talks, discussions, and debates. This simple and very effective way of generating "feedback" is still underused.

In general, confidentiality, simplicity, and a natural approach (together with profound content, of course) must characterize every educational measure. And I cited the example "Two Worlds -- Two Ways of Life" from the thematic conference precisely because it corresponds to this demand.

I want to share this idea too. A special section -- propaganda on socialist achievements and patriotic education -- is often marked out in propaganda work. But is this not done artificially? In my view any educational measure must be saturated with ideas and facts about our reality and induce servicemen to draw conclusions of great moment. Soviet pride must be fostered every day, and not with individual measures! It is another matter if they are part of a well conceived working system. But what demands must be made on them!

Sometimes one hears complaints from propaganda workers that they receive insufficient factual material to reveal the facets of the Soviet way of life. Sometimes these claims are not without foundation, but one is also forced to think about the position of people who do not trouble themselves with questing and who do not utilize the information they have at hand. Certain people are not even aware of the existence of the weekly ARGUMENTY I FAKTY.

On the day I was to leave the unit where Major Gonchar is the propaganda worker, I visited the regiment's Komsomol committee. My attention was drawn to a record of a rock song by the composer A. Morozov, a Lenin Komsomol prizewinner. "We had the idea," Senior Lieutenant S. Tumakov explained, "that we were still not doing enough to instill exacting musical taste in young people and foster pride in our musical culture. So we decided to organize an evening devoted to this."

I mentioned the Komsomol activist's idea in a conversation with the deputy commander of the regiment's political unit, but the officer expressed doubt: No one knows what will come of it, so is it worth bothering about? I think it is. Music educates people too: The front-line ideological struggle is under way in music also. Yes, Soviet people have every reason to be proud. How important it is for all us commanders, political workers, and the ideological aktiv to strive to ensure that servicemen are genuinely proud and give them new strength and our high sense of patriotic pride.